



FRENCH RUDIMENTS

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" Discuss the same in French unto him."

(Shakespeare : King Henry V)



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THE 'JUBILEE' FRENCH COURSE

IN TWO BOOKS :

BOOK I : SOWING, OR
FRENCH RUDIMENTS.

BOOK II : REAPING, OR
FRENCH COMPOSITION.

(IN PREPARATION)

BY

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FOREWORD.

I have read Mr. Buffard's manuscript with interest, and with more than a little regret that nothing so clear and helpful came my way in French lessons at school. While disclaiming any competence to criticize a French grammar or anyone's French scholarship, I have to admit a fairly long acquaintance with grammars of and introductions to many tongues, and I have formed the opinion that this book has many merits, one of the chief being that it is arranged to help the beginner on quickly, not to baffle and deter as used to be a fault in many before language teaching became wiser. Its arrangement should ensure rapid progress in French as a living tongue. How many have learnt their French in English schools as if it were Latin that had gone astray from the narrow path and lost much of its virtue in so doing !

CALCUTTA,
8th June, 1935. }

W. C. WORDSWORTH.



“FRENCH RUDIMENTS.”

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FRENCH RUDIMENTS

PART I : Preliminaries

LETTERS. PRONUNCIATION.
NASALS. EUPHONY.
PECULIARITIES. GENDER.

Lesson 1.

1. INTRODUCTION.—These 'Rudiments' are primarily intended for adults desirous to acquire, in a limited space of time, a reasonably sound working knowledge of French. The method followed in these pages is based on an experience of years which has yielded excellent results.

Others too may use this booklet with profit, under the guidance of a wise teacher.

To secure good results, particular care must be taken that no lesson be attempted before the preceding one has been *thoroughly* mastered, and that revisions be held regularly. A lesson is well and properly learnt when the student feels he could easily teach it to others. Besides the regular lessons, the student is *strongly* advised to consecrate 20 minutes *daily* to serious study and revision.

Designedly, no general vocabulary is given at the end; as he advances, the student must be careful to stock his mind with all the French words he meets; he must visualise, so to say, and hold fast to, every one of them with regard to spelling, meaning, pronunciation, gender. He would be well advised to write out, as he proceeds, his own vocabulary under the headings of the various parts of speech,—with something more than an occasional look into it.

2. THE ALPHABET consists of 25 letters,—the same as in English, minus the letter *w*, which the French call 'double *v*' (not 'double *u*'), and consider as an ordinary double letter, such as *ll*. This *w* is found only in a few words of foreign origin, and is pronounced either in the French way as a single *v*, or as in the language to which the word belongs, *i.e.*, as *v* in German words, as the English *oo* in English words, as *f* at the end of Russian words.

Letters (Fr. lettres) : A, B, C, D, E, F,

old	names :	ah,	bay,	say,	day,	a,	eff,
new		ah,	be,	ce,	de,	e,	fe, (where <i>e</i> = <i>i</i> in <i>sir</i>).



3. ACCENTS.—There are three accents in French :

{ the acute ('), the grave (`), the circumflex (^).
 { (Fr. accent aigu), (Fr. accent grave), (Fr. accent circonflexe).

The acute accent over *e* gives it the narrow closed sound of *ay* in *say*, *day*, (Fr. *e fermé*) ; as in *état* (state, *m.*). The grave accent over *e* gives it the broad open sound of *e* in *let*, *met*, or *ai* in *pair*, *lair* (Fr. *e ouvert*) ; as in *père* (father). The circumflex accent over *a* and *o* gives them a broad open,—and very slightly lengthened,—sound, as in *father*, *hole* ; as in *gâteau* (cake, *m.*).

Note.—(a) *ê* has the same sound as *é* ; as *même* (same).

(b) Both the grave and the circumflex accents are also used to differentiate words otherwise spelt alike,

thus : { *a* (has) | *la* (the, *f.*) | *sur* (on) | *du* (of the) | *mur* (wall)
 { *à* (at, to) | *là* (there) | *sûr* (sure) | *dû* (due) | *mûr* (ripe)

(c) The circumflex accent is, besides, used as a fingerpost to the etymological history of the word, and usually indicates the suppression of the letter *s*, as in *tête* (head, *f.*), Old French : *teste*.

French has, properly speaking, no tonic accent, all syllables having the same value as far as the pitch of the voice is concerned ; only the unaccented *e* is slurred over. The rule, sometimes given, of throwing the accent on the last syllable, must be taken merely as a warning not to throw any tonic accent on any other syllable.

Final unaccented *e* is called silent *e* (Fr. *e muet*), though it is in fact merely slurred gently over,—except of course in monosyllables as : *je*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *le*, *de*, *ne*, *que* ;—it does constitute (especially in poetry) a distinct syllable when followed by a word that begins with a consonant or aspirate *h*. The unaccented *e*, as a single vowel in the body of a word, is also slurred over, especially in conversation ; thus : *cheval* (horse, *m.*), *aile* (wing, *f.*).

Note.—Unaccented *e* in the body of a word

= *é*, when followed by final silent *r*, as *aimer* (to love), *premier* (first).

= *è*, when followed { by final silent *t*, as *muet* (mute, dumb) ;—but '*et*' (conj.) = *é*.
 { by final sounded *r*, or *l*, as *mer* (sea, *f.*), *cruel*.
 { by *x* or two consonants—(unless part of a nasal),
 as : *elle* (she), *terre* (earth, land, *f.*), *exil* (*m.*).

The three sounds of *e* appear in *sévère* (severe), *élève* (pupil).

4. VOWELS :— *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y* ;

Called : *ah*, *a*, *e*, *o* (to be learnt thro' the ear), *e grec*.

French vowels (Fr. *voyelles*) are not divided into long and short.



DIPHTHONGS :—

ai, ei : sounded like *è*,—as *laine* (wool, *f.*), *Seine* (*f.*) ;

but sounded like *é* in the ending *ai* in all verbs.

au, eau, sounded like *o* in hole, bone,—as *eau* (water, *f.*).

ay, in the body of a word = *ai + i* (with a slur on the second *i*),—as *paysan* (peasant) ;
—except in *mayonnaise* and in proper names like *Bayard* (pr. *Ba-iard*).

Final *ay* is sounded as *è*.

eu, æu : two sounds : one like *i* in 'sir,'—as *sœur* (sister), *leur* (their) ;

the other to be learnt by the ear, as *heureux* (happy)—
somewhat like *o* in worth, or *e* in pert.

oi : sounded like *wa* in wallah ;—as *loi* (law, *f.*).

ou : sounded like *oo* in moon, or *u* in put,—as *loup* (wolf, *m.*).

œ = oi in *moelle* (*f.*, marrow), *poêle* (*f.*, frying pan ; *m.*, stove, or funeral pall).

The diæresis (·), (Fr. *tréma*), over the second of two vowels, indicates that the second vowel is to be sounded separately from the first ; thus : *Moïse* (Moses, *Mo-i-se*), *Saül* (Saul), *haïr* (to hate). In a very few words where the diæresis stands over *e* in the ending *guë*, it merely shows that the *u* is to be sounded, instead of being there merely to harden the *g* ; thus : *aiguë* (acute, sharp—*f. adj.*), *ciguë* (hemlock, *f.*)

Double *a* and *o* are sounded separately : *Aaron*, *zoologie*.

The following vowels are silent and treated as non-existent in certain cases :

a in *août* (August), *aoriste*, *curaçao*, *Saône*.

e in *Jean*, *Caen*, *Stael*, *Georges*.

i in *oignon* (*m.*, onion).

o in *paon* (peacock), *taon* (horse-fly, *m.*), *Laon*.

u after *q* [see under (9) below].

Lesson 2.

5. CONSONANTS (Fr. *Consonnes*).—The following call for special notice :

(1) *C* and *g* are hard (i.e. sound of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c \text{ in cat} \\ g \text{ in go} \end{array} \right\}$) before *a, o, u*, or a consonant ;

as : *Calcutta*, *glace* (ice, *f.*), *contre* (against).

C and *g* are soft (i.e. sound of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c \text{ in cement} \\ z \text{ in azure} \end{array} \right\}$) before *e, i, y* ;

thus : *ceci* (this), *cygne* (swan, *m.*), *gerbe* (sheaf, *f.*).

[For the soft sound of *g*, see below, under (6).]

To soften a hard *c*, add a cedilla (Fr. *cédille*) (¸) under it ; thus : *leçon* (lesson, *f.*) *garçon* (boy).

To harden a soft *c*, add *u* (very rare), or change *c* to *qu*, as *public*, *f. publique*.

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To soften a hard *g*, insert *e* after it ; as in *mangeons* (let us eat).

To harden a soft *g*, insert *u* after it ; as in *longue* (long, *f. adj.*).

Note that in the case of a softened or hardened *g* the additional *e* and *u* are not sounded ; they are there merely to harden the *g*, which otherwise would be soft, or to soften it when it would otherwise be hard.

Final *e* is sounded as *k* : *choc*, *bloë*, *roc* ; but silent in *estomac*, *tabac*, *escroc*.

Final *g* is generally silent, as in *sang* (*m.*, blood), *long* ; but for joining purposes it is often sounded as *k*.

- (2) *Ch* is always sounded as the English *sh*, as : *Charles*, *chou* (cabbage, *m.*), except in a few words of Greek origin like *chrétien* (Christian), *chœur* (chorus, *m.*), where *ch* = *k*.

ch is silent in *almanach*, but sounded as *g* in *drachme*.

- (3) *D* and *t* have but one sound each ; the *d* may be considered as a soft *t*, and the *t* as a hard *d*. Both are dentals. Thus : *dent* (tooth, *f.*), *temps* (time, *m.*).

Th is sounded as *t* ; as *thé* (tea, *m.*).

Final *tion* is sounded as *sion*, as : *nation* (nation, *f.*), except when preceded by *s*, as : *question* (*f.*).

Final *d* when sounded for the sake of joining is sounded as *t*, as : *grand homme* (great man).

Final *d* and *t* are silent when preceded by *r*, as : *Albert est sourd* (deaf).

- (4) *Gn* in most cases is pronounced somewhat like *ni* in union ; thus : *Espagne* (Spain), *gagner* (to win).

This sound, sometimes called liquid *n*, is best learnt through the ear. The ending *gne* is sounded somewhat like *niô* in union. In a very few words only do *g* and *n* have each their proper sound, as in *stagnant*, *inexpugnable* (impregnable).

- (5) *H* is silent or aspirate ; the latter appellation however is a misnomer, for the sound of *h* is never heard in French ; the so-called aspirate *h* merely prevents elision and 'liaison' (see below under Euphony). In practice, silent *h* is treated as a soundless vowel, and aspirate *h* as a soundless consonant. Thus : *l'homme* (the man), *le héros* (the hero), *la haine* (hatred).

- (6) *J* is always sounded as *s* in pleasure,—never like the English *j*. Let it be noted here that the soft sound of *g* is exactly the same as the sound of *j* ; also, incidentally, that the French *g* and *j* are respectively named like the English *j* and *g* (not like the English *g* and *j*). *Jour* (*m.*, day), *Jean* (John).

- (7) Liquid *l* (Fr. *l* mouillé), i.e., *ll*, in the body of a word, preceded by *ai*, *ei*, or even simple *i* in some cases, has a double pronunciation: one rather difficult to get, rather little used, and which therefore may be passed over; and the other, far easier and far more generally used, which consists in dropping altogether the sound of *l*, and in separating the *i* from the preceding *a* or *e* to join it to what follows *ll*; —in the case of *ll* being preceded by a simple *i*, change *ll* into *i* and join it to what follows. Thus: bataille (battle, *f.*), bouteille (bottle, *f.*), famille, (family, *f.*),—pronounce: ba-ta-ie, bou-tè-ie, fa-mi-ie, being careful to slur strongly over the final *ie*, as if there was a tonic accent on *ta*, *tè*, *mi*. Practically *aille* in bataille is sounded like *ine* in line, with the *n* left out.

L is also liquid in the endings *ail*, *eil*, *euil*; in this case, the *l* is completely washed out, and these endings are pronounced *a-i*, *è-i*, *eu-i*, with a strong slur over the *i*; thus: travail (work, *m.*), soleil (sun, *m.*), seuil (threshold, *m.*), œil (eye, *m.*), deuil (mourning, *m.*); also in a few words ending in *il*, as fusil (rifle, *m.*, fu-zi), outil (instrument, tool, *m.*).

Note that initial *ill* is never liquid: illusion, illégal, illettré.

- (8) *Ph* is always sounded, and sounded as *f*: phthisie (phthisis, *f.*).

Note.—(a) The final *f* of neuf (nine or new), is softened to the sound of *v* before a vowel sound: neuf heures (nine hours, or nine o'clock).

(b) The final *f* of bœuf (ox, *m.*), œuf (egg, *m.*), is sounded in the singular, but silent in the plural.

- (9) *Qu* is sounded as *k*; qui (who), quatre (four). The only exceptions are équateur, équation, quartz, and most words beginning with *quadr* as quadrangle, where qua = koi. *Q* in cinq is usually silent when followed by a word beginning with a consonant.

- (10) *R* is distinctly sounded, and to some extent rolled. It may be guttural or palatal: the former, in fairly general use, is sometimes called the Parisian *r*; its sound, very nice but unusual to foreigners, must be learnt by practice,—if one does not prefer the palatal *r*. Final *r* is silent in all verbs of the first group, and in all non-monosyllabic nouns and adjectives ending in *ier*. Final *r*, preceded by any vowel but *e*, is always sounded; Thus: amour (love, *m.*), plaisir (pleasure, *m.*), trésor (treasure, *m.*). Final *r* is silent in monsieur,—though sounded in sieur.

- (11) *S*, single *s*, between two vowels in the body of a word, and final *s* sounded for the sake of 'joining,' are pronounced as *z*; thus: liaison (joining, *f.*), maison (house, *f.*), ils ont (they have). Exceptions: compounds words in which the latter part begins with *s*, as: monosyllable.

In other cases it has the hard or sibilant sound of *s*, as in *si* (if), *chanson* (song, *f.*), *caste* (*f.*). *Exceptions*: words with the prefix *trans* followed by a vowel, as: *transatlantique*; also *Alsace*.

(12) *X* is hard, *i.e.* sounded as *ks*:

1. at the end of nouns as: *codex*, *phénix*, *Dupleix*.

Exceptions: *crucifix* (*m.*), *paix* (peace, *f.*),—where it is silent; silent also at the end of adjectives, as *jaloux* (jealous).

2. between two vowels, as: *luxe* (luxury, *m.*), *maxime* (maxim, *f.*).

Exceptions: (see No. 2 below).

3. in *ex* followed by a consonant, as: *excuse* (*f.*), *expérience* (*f.*).

X is soft, *i.e.* sounded as *gz*:

1. at the beginning of words, as: *Xavier*. *Xerxès* is pron. *Gzèrcèss*.

2. initial *ex* followed by a vowel, as: *exercice* (*m.*), *examen* (*m.*).

x is sounded as *s* (hard) in *six*, *dix*, *soixante*, *Auxerre*, *Bruxelles*.

x is sounded as *z* in *deuxième*, *sixième*, *dixième*, *dix-huit*, *dix-neuf*.

Final *s* and *x*, as marks of the plural, are of themselves silent, but sounded as *z* for joining purposes. Final *x* is silent in *six*, *dix*, when followed by a consonant, as: *six pages*.

(13) Endings like *ble*, *cre*, *ple*, *tre*, are pronounced as they are written (not as in English, *bel*, *ker*, *pel*, *ter*). Thus: *table* (*f.*), *terrible*, *temple* (*m.*), *encre* (ink, *f.*), *centre* (*m.*), *théâtre* (theatre, *m.*), *sucre* (sugar, *m.*).

(14) The final consonant of a word, especially in the case of non-monosyllables, is frequently silent; thus: *soldat* (soldier), *Paris*, *Londres* (London). *Os* (bone, *m.*) has *s* sounded in the singular but silent in the plural.

The ending *ent* of the 3rd person plural in verbs is always silent,—except as usual, for the sake of joining, when the *t* is sounded.

Final consonants preceded by a nasal sound are silent, as: *blanc* (white), *tronc* (*m.*, trunk of a tree), *pont* (*m.*, bridge);—*exc.* *donc* (therefore).

The final consonants more likely to be sounded are *c*, *f*, *l*, *r*,—especially in monosyllables: *lac* (lake, *m.*), *fer* (iron, *m.*). Usually a final consonant is silent when preceded by *r*; in that case, the joining is done with the *r* unless there be a final *s* as sign of the plural: *discours éloquent*, *discours éloquents*.

(15) Where there is a double consonant in the body of a word, it is usually sounded as one consonant, except in the case of the various combinations of the negative prefix *in* with words beginning with *l*, *m*, *r*, as: *illisible*



(illegible), *immortel* (immortal), *irréparable*. In the case of two *c*'s, they are sounded as one (*k*) whenever the second is hard. Double *n* is sounded double in the initial *inn* and the ending *ennal*; it is never nasal, except in *ennui* (and, of course, its compounds).

6. NASAL SOUNDS.—There are in French but four nasal sounds, all embodied in the phrase: *cent dindons bruns* (100 brown turkeys).

- (1) The nasal sound *en* is also spelt *an*, thus: *enfant* (child). *Em* before *m*, *b*, *p*, keeps the nasal sound of *en*,—as in *emmener* (to take away), *embaumer* (to embalm), *emporter* (to carry away). *Am* before *b* and *p* has the nasal sound of *an*, as in *champ* (field, *m.*), *ambition* (*f.*).
- (2) The nasal sound *in* may also be spelt *ain*, *aim*, *ein*, *ym* (before *b*, *p*); as in *main* (hand, *f.*), *faim* (hunger, *f.*), *plein* (full), *symbole* (symbol, *m.*). The negative prefix *in* followed by *b* or *p* becomes *im*, and retains its nasal sound; thus: *imberbe* (beardless), *impossible* [comp. (15) above]; but it loses its nasal sound when followed by silent *h*, *n*, or a vowel: *inné*, *inactif*, *inhumain* (inborn, inactive, inhuman).

Note.—(a) The *n* has thus three sounds in French: the ordinary, the liquid [see 5 (4) above], and the nasal.

- (b) The nasal *en* is sounded like *in* at the end of words only, as: *rien* (nothing), *bien* (well), *chien* (dog, *m.*), *Aden*; except in some proper names, like *Rouen* (pron. Rou-an);—and like *an* everywhere else, as: *entendre* (to hear); exceptions: *agenda*, *Bengale*, *Benjamin*, *appendice*, *vendetta*,—where *en* = *in*.

Enne is sounded *ê + ne*; *ennemi* (*m.*, enemy), *renne* (*m.*, reindeer), *Vienne*.

Lesson 3.

7. * EUPHONY.—As 'Kim' very aptly remarks,* "the facility of pronunciation and sound effect on the human sense of hearing are good guides to correctness." Now, after making due allowance for a certain amount of subjectivity that such a saying necessarily implies, it must be said that the French consider certain sounds as jarring on the ear. These sounds, cacophonous to a French ear, are done away with, to a very great extent, by the rules of euphony, which aim at making speech easier, softer, more melodious.

Three particular things a Frenchman considers as harsh to the ear:

- (a) the too frequent repetition of the same sound, as:

Didon dina, dit-on, du dos d'un dodu dindon.

* Cf. *The Statesman* (Calcutta), dated 30th Oct., 1934, p. 8.

Ciel ! si ceci se sait, ses soins sont sans succès.

Et, chantant à tue-tête, il tue tous les toutous.

Such frequent repetitions must be avoided, unless some particular effect is thereby intended (onomatopœia, or imitative harmony).

(b) the hiatus, or clashing of two vowel sounds belonging one to the end of a word and the other to the beginning of the following word, as :
Elle a été amenée à Aden.

(c) two consecutive syllables having a silent *e* as vowel sound, particularly at the end of a word.

Euphony deals particularly with (b)—for which see rules under Nos. 1, 2, 3 (a) and 4 ; and with (c),—for which see rules under No. 3 (b).

It is obtained :

(1) *by elision* : (a) of the silent *e* in monosyllables, *je, me, te, se, le, de, ne, que* (to which add words like *lorsque, quelque, quoique*,—and *ce* when followed by *est, était*); thus : *c'est l'autre qu'on m'a montré* (it is the other that has been shown me).

(b) of the *a* in *la* (art. or pron.), and of the *i* in *si* (if) when followed by *il* (s. or pl.); as : *l'âme* (the soul, *f.*), *s'il vient* (if he comes).

Note.—(i) In these two cases (a and b) the elided or struck-out vowel is—as in English—replaced by an apostrophe. *La* does not elide before *ouate* (cotton-wool).

(ii) The Pronouns *le, la*, do not elide in the Imperative affirmative, as : *prenez-le avec vous* (take him with you).

(iii) Many elisions of the final silent *e* are done in speaking which are not done in writing, as : *une heure* (one hour), *quatre ans* (four years),—pron. *un'heure, quatr'ans*.

(c) of the nasal sound of the indefinite article, adjectives and adverbs :
as : *ton ami est un homme bien habillé* (your friend is a well-dressed man).

(2) *by addition of a consonant* (euphonic letters), as in : *joue-t-il ?* (does he play ?), *sortira-t-il ?* (will he go out ?), *manges-en* (eat some), *vas-y* (go there), *cet homme* (that man), *un bel enfant* (a beautiful child), *l'on dit* (they say).

Compare the English use of *a* and *an*, and note that the addition of such consonants is not arbitrary but founded on derivation and common sense. Here may be added the phrase '*entre quatre yeux*,' usually pronounced *entre quatre-z-yeux* (between four eyes, *i.e.*, in private talk between two persons).



(c) *by alteration*: (a) of the gender of the possessive adjective, in substituting the masculine to the feminine form, before a feminine singular noun beginning with a vowel or silent *h*,—and then falling back into 1 (c) above; as: *mon âme* (my soul, *f.*), *ton amie* (your lady friend),—instead of *ma âme*, *ma amie*.

This rule, more than any other, shows the importance of euphony in French, for it breaks through one of the most elementary rules of grammar, *viz.*, the agreement of adjective and noun in gender and number.

(b) of the spelling, in the particular case of two consecutive syllables, each having the vowel sound of silent *e*:

(i) in verbs having their penultimate in a silent *e* (followed by a single consonant); in this case, the silent *e* takes the sound of *è*

{ either by doubling the following consonant,
or by changing *e* into *è* }

whenever the following ending or syllable is silent; (compare the English *fat*, *fatter*; *big*, *bigger*);—

thus: *appeler* (to call),—*j'appelle*, *ils appellent*;

semer (to sow), —*je sème*, *ils sèmeront*;

ils viennent, *qu'il prenne*.

See Appendix No. 1 (a).

Note.—By extension, or analogy, (a) verbs having their penultimate in *é*, change it to *è* before a silent ending or syllable; thus: *espérer* (to hope)—*j'espère j'espérerai*. Likewise *fiévreux*, from *fièvre* (*f.* fever). (β) In the interrogative form of verbs of the 1st conjugation or group, the 1st Person Singular Present Indicative changes final *e* to *é* before *je*; as: *rêver* (to dream), *je rêve* (I dream), *rêvé-je ?* (am I dreaming?).

(ii) In Nouns and Adjectives ending in *er* or *ier*; in this case the unaccented *e* is changed to *è* before adding the usual *e* for the feminine; thus: *le premier berger* (the first shepherd), *la première bergère* (the first shepherdess). Likewise, a few adjectives in *et* change this ending into *ète* for the feminine, as: *complet*, *discret*, *secret*; whilst others ending in *et*, and those ending in *el*, *en*, double the final consonant before taking the *e* of the feminine, as: *muet*, *cruel*,—*f. muette*, *cruelle*.

See Appendix No. 1 (b).

Observe too, that the idea of a double stem in certain irregular verbs is, in the main, based on this rule of euphony; *devoir*: *devant*, *doivent*.

- (4) by '*liaison*,' or joining of words, *i.e.*, by sounding the otherwise silent final consonant of a word when this is followed by another beginning with a vowel or silent *h* ; as : *nos amis sont ici* (our friends are here).

In general, join two consecutive words when they are grammatically and closely connected together.

In particular :

- (1) Join noun and qualifying adjective, subject and verb, verb and object or complement, adjective or verb and modifying adverb, parts of compound words and of compound tenses ; as : *vous avez été très aimable envers les enfants* (you have been very kind to the children).
- (2) Never join (i) words that are actually disjoined, *i.e.* words of which the second is not, for whatever reason, sounded immediately and without the least pause after the first ;
 - (ii) the conjunction *et* (and) to the following word, nor *onze* (eleven) or *oui* (yes) to the preceding word ; thus : *vous et elle* (you and she), *ils sont onze* (there are eleven). *Quatre-vingt-un* (81) follows the same rule, *i.e.* *vingt* and *un* are not joined.
 - (iii) proper names the final consonant of which is of itself silent, thus : *Paris est une grande ville* (Paris is a big town).
- (3) When the first word ends in more than one consonant, joining is done not necessarily with the last consonant—unless it be *s* or *x* as signs of the plural,—but by the sounded consonant ; as : *une mort affreuse* (a fearful death), pron. *moraffreuse* ; *il court au rivage* (he runs to the shore), pron. *courau*. In '*fort*' however, used as an adverb, final *t* usually does the joining, as : *fort aimable* (very kind).
- (4) In doubtful cases, consult your ear or follow the practice of educated people ;—and remember that to insist on making every possible '*liaison*' smacks somewhat of pedantism.

Lesson 4.

8. FURTHER PECULIARITIES :

- (1) *Tutoiement*—*totoyer*. It is customary in French, when addressing a single person, to use *tu* instead of *vous*
 - (a) among members of the same family,
 - (b) among intimate young friends (*jeunes camarades*).
 - (c) generally when speaking to children up to the age of, say, fifteen.

- (2) Capitals are not used in French in the following cases : pronoun *je* (I), names of months (*janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre*), names of the days of the week (*lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche*), adjectives of nationality (*une grammaire française : a French grammar*),—unless of course, such words begin a sentence, or a verse. Names of the points of the compass take a capital in abbreviations, as *N., S. E.*
- (3) Ordinal numbers are not used in French, except for the first, in series of either the dates of the month (as : *le 1er janvier, le quinze mai*) or the sovereigns of the same name (as : *Charles I [premier], Louis XIV [quatorze]*—*Charles-Quint*, and *Sixte-Quint* being the only exceptions). Use then the ordinal for the first of the series, and the cardinal for the others.

In the matter of chapters and pages (of a book), *note* :

troisième chapitre (m.), or chapitre $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{troisième} \\ \text{or trois.} \end{array} \right.$

- (4) In French handwriting, note the capitals *T* (T) and *Q* (often used for Q); the small letter *o* or *ø* (often used for *d*); and the figures *1* (one), *5* (five—more common than *5*), and *7* (seven).

Do not mistake the French *J* (I) with the English *J* (T).

Note also the following differences :

	English.		French.
Large numbers :	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50\ 000\ 000 \\ 50,000,000 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50\ 000\ 000 \\ 50.000.000 \end{array} \right.$
Decimals :	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot 05 \\ 0\cdot 05 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0,05 \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
Fractions :	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2\frac{1}{2}\% \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 2\ \frac{1}{2}\ o/o \end{array} \right.$
Proper names :	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{George} \\ \text{Marseilles} \\ \text{Lyons} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Georges} \\ \text{Marseille} \\ \text{Lyon} \end{array} \right.$
Chem. formulae :	H_2O	\dots	H^2O (without 'liaison')

- (5) In grammar parlance :

the English 'sentence' = the French 'phrase,'
 „ „ 'clause' = „ „ 'proposition,'
 „ „ 'phrase' = „ „ 'locution,'
 „ „ 'parsing' = „ „ 'analyse grammaticale,'
 „ „ 'analysis' = „ „ 'analyse logique'—(All fem. nouns).

- (6) The French split up a word into its component syllables, not strictly according to etymology or derivation, but by making each syllable begin with a consonant, whenever possible. Where there occur several consonants between two vowels, the first usually goes to the preceding vowel, the other (or others) to the following. Prefixes are, as a rule, treated as separate syllables.—(Compare E. just-ly with F. jus-te-ment).
- (7) Foreign words, unless already gallicised, should be pronounced as much as possible as in the language to which they belong.

9. GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

In the absence of a neuter gender in French, many French words are masculine or feminine which in English are neuter.

Are masculine :—

- (a) All nouns clearly denoting males.
- (b) Names of days, months, seasons (printemps, été, automne, hiver), points of the compass (nord, sud, est, ouest), trees (except *vigne*, *f.-vine*), metals, mountain ranges (except : Alpes, Andes, Pyrénées, Sierra), towns (except those ending in silent *e*), countries not ending in silent *e* (and a few ending in *e*, mentioned below), all nouns ending in *ment* (except *jument*).
- (c) Non-nouns used as nouns, and fractions (except *moitié*).

Are feminine :—

- (a) All nouns clearly denoting females.
- (b) Names of countries ending in silent *e* (except : Mexique, Hanovre, Bengale, Cambodge), continents, most abstract nouns (except : courage, mérite, bonheur, malheur, honneur, labeur), Christian feasts (as Noël, Toussaint); all nouns ending with the sound *ance* (silence excepted).

Some nouns have a double gender, with a different meaning for each gender.
See Lesson 18.

10. It should be borne in mind that many apparent difficulties in the French language are readily solved by recourse to the parent language, Latin (*i.e.* Low Latin). The advantage is therefore on the side of those who approach the study of French with a knowledge of Latin; in spite of that, however, the student who is innocent of Latin can, and will, succeed in mastering French for all practical purposes of reading, hearing, writing and speaking; the key to success is his, if he has determination and perseverance.

At so early a stage, the student—if the advice contained in the introduction has not fallen on deaf ears—has already learnt something like 200 French words,—a capital beginning, to be sure.



And now, after this somewhat lengthy but important, and even in a way necessary, preamble, cheerily on to the Grammar proper.

A warning.—The student is here forewarned that, in the following Exercises, he will, as he proceeds, find a few words and phrases of which the word-for-word equivalent has not been given ; with a little thinking, however, he will soon find his feet, the difficulty will soon be solved from what he has learnt up to that point. He must, from the earliest stage, get used to translating the ideas rather than the words.

In February 1901, the French Minister of Public Instruction issued a new—and optional—set of spelling rules, with the laudable intention of simplifying certain rules of French Grammar. As, however, these 'Tolérances Orthographiques' are, in actual practice, more honoured in the breach than in the observance, the ordinary student may well do without them, at least for the present, and leave them to the care and study of Examiners in French.

FRENCH RUDIMENTS



Lesson 5.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

(être : to be)		(avoir : to have)	
JE SUIS	: I am	J'AI	: I have (or { I am having } I do have)
TU ES	: Thou art	TU AS	: Thou hast
(m.) IL	} EST	: He	} has
(f.) ELLE		: She	
		: It	
NOUS SOMMES	: We are	NOUS AVONS	: We have
VOUS ÊTES	: You are	VOUS AVEZ	: You have
(m.) ILS	} SONT	ILS	} ONT
(f.) ELLES		ELLES	
	: They are		: They have

Idioms : { il y a = there is, or there are.
avoir faim = to be hungry (lit. to have hunger).
avoir soif = to be thirsty (lit. to have thirst).
avoir honte = to be ashamed (lit. to have shame).

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :

	DIEU, God
	MARIE, Mary
	JEAN, John
	JEANNE, Joan, Jean, Jane
	PÈRE, father
	MÈRE, mother
	FRÈRE, brother
	ONCLE, uncle
	TANTE, aunt
f.	ÉCOLE, school
f.	FLEUR, flower
m.	BANC, bench
m.	JARDIN, garden
f.	MAIN, hand
m.	BOUQUET, bouquet, bunch
m.	ANGE, angel
m.	CRAYON, pencil
f.	PLUME, pen, nib ; feather.

Adjectives :

PETIT, small, little, short
SEUL, alone, only
VERT, green
DUR, hard
FORT, strong
JOLI, nice, pretty.

Numerals :

UN (f. UNE), DEUX, TROIS, QUATRE, CINQ
1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5

Miscellaneous :

DE, of, from
MAIS, but
DANS, in, into
TRÈS, }
BIEN, } very, highly
FORT, } (used for the superlative absolute)
ICI, here
AUTREMENT, otherwise.



FRENCH RUDIMENTS
THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

17

Case.	Singular.		Plural.
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>m. & f.</i>
Subjective or Objective	le	la	les
Possessive or Partitive	{ du (before cons.) de l' („ vowel) }	de la	des
Attributive or Locative	{ au (before cons.) à l' („ vowel) }	à la	aux

Note 1. Henceforth, { before a consonant } means { before a cons. or aspirate *h*.
 { before a vowel } { before a vow. or silent *h*.

2. There is nothing in French corresponding to the English '*s*' to express possession.—
Mary's uncle = the uncle of Mary.

3. Du, au, des, aux, are called contracted Articles.

GENERAL RULES OF AGREEMENT :

1. The verb agrees with its subject in person and number,—as in English.
2. French Adjectives agree with the nouns they qualify in gender and number.

GENERAL RULES OF NUMBER AND GENDER :

1. For the plural, Nouns and Adjectives add *s* to the singular,—as in English.
2. For the feminine, „ „ „ „ *e* to the masculine.

(In the feminine plural, the sign of the plural always comes last.)

EXERCISES.*

A.—Dieu seul est grand.—Les fleurs du jardin sont très jolies.—Jean est le frère de Marie.
—Vous êtes un ange.—Tu as deux petites mains.—Les bancs de l'école sont
durs.—Le père de Marie est grand, mais la mère de Jean est petite.—Jean a faim
et Marie a soif.

B.—There is a nice bouquet of flowers on the bench.—John's aunt is tall, but Mary's uncle
is short.—She has three brothers and one sister.—They are alone in the garden.—
The school benches are very strong.—There are five large schools in the town.—
There are four small children in John's family.

C.—Write out the French of *B*.

D.—Correct where necessary and be ready to account for your corrections :—Les petits fleurs
de la jardin sont joli.—Tu es seul.

* In these Exercises, A and B are always oral.

1. *Use of the definite Article* (more frequent in French than in English) :

- Use it (1) before any common noun, singular or plural,—unless its place be taken by, say, a possessive Adjective (or the noun be used in the vocative case) ; thus : *l'homme est mortel* (man is mortal).
 (2) Before a Proper Name preceded by a title or an adjective ; as : *l'empereur Napoléon, le petit Jules*.
 (3) Before names of countries, rivers and abstract nouns ; as : *la France, l'Angleterre* (England), *la Tamise* (the Thames), *la vérité* (truth), *le bonheur* (happiness).

It is omitted however in rapid enumerations, in pithy sayings or proverbs, and in certain locutions ; thus : *assiettes, verres, fourchettes, serviettes, tout y était* (plates, glasses, forks, napkins, all was there) ; *contentement passe richesse* (happiness is better than wealth) ; *avoir peur* (to be afraid).

2. THE PARTITIVE ARTICLE :

- (1) Its significance : it denotes a part of a whole.
 (2) Its form : the same as the possessive case of the definite Article.
 (3) Its use : to express the idea of some, any,—whether this be understood or not in English.

In three cases however, the preposition *de* alone is used instead of the full partitive, viz. :

- (a) when an adjective precedes the noun,—except where noun and adjective are considered as one ; thus : *il a des livres* (he has books),—but : *il a de jolis livres* (he has fine books).
 (b) when the sentence is negative ; thus : *il a du pain* (he has bread),—but : *il n'a pas de pain* (he has no bread).
 (c) when the noun is preceded by a word denoting indefinite quantity or number, as : *beaucoup* (many, much), *peu* (few, little), *assez* (enough), *trop* (too many, too much), *moins* (less), *plus* (more), *combien* (how many) ; thus : *il y avait beaucoup d'hommes mais peu de femmes*.

EXERCISES.

- A.—*Marguerite, la femme de Pierre, est la bru de Jean; donc Jean est le père de Pierre.—La dame avait une jolie montre.—C'est ' Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier.'—Marie était confuse, elle avait peur du monsieur.—Il y avait beaucoup de fleurs dans les champs.*
 B.—The two watches were on the table.—Margaret has seven children : three sons and four daughters.—The earth is round.—He is always sleepy.—The son of John's daughter was the daughter of John's son.
 C.—Write out B in French.
 D.—Correct where necessary, and account for your corrections :—*Beaucoup enfants étaient sommeil.—Tu a des jolis fleurs.*



Lesson 7.

SIMPLE PAST INDICATIVE.

(être : to be)

JE FUS	: I was
TU FUS	: Thou wast
IL FUT	: He was
NOUS FÛMES	: We were
VOUS FÛTES	: You were
ILS FURENT	: They were

Note.—All verbs have a circumflex in the 1st and 2nd pers. pl. end. of this tense.

(avoir : to have)

J'EUS	: I had
TU EUS	: Thou hadst
IL EUT	: He had
NOUS EÛMES	: We had
VOUS EÛTES	: You had
ILS EURENT	: They had

Note.—Diphthong *eu* in AVOIR is pronounced as *u*.

<i>Idioms :</i>	avoir raison	= to be right	avoir mal à la tête = to have a pain in the head, <i>i.e.</i> , to have a headache.
	avoir tort	= to be wrong	
	n'est-ce pas ?	= { isn't it ? aren't they ? <i>etc.</i>	

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :

<i>m.</i>	POULS, pulse
<i>f.</i>	NOIX, nut, walnut
<i>m.</i>	FEZ, fez
<i>f.</i>	VOIX, voice
<i>f.</i>	PAIX, peace
<i>m.</i>	CHOIX, choice
<i>m.</i>	DÉSERT, desert
<i>m.</i>	ARBRE, tree
<i>f.</i>	BRANCHE, branch, bough
	GUILLAUME, William
	GEORGES, George
	MADELEINE, Magdalen
<i>f.</i>	GORGE, throat
<i>f.</i>	OASIS, oasis
	OUVRIER, workman
<i>f.</i>	DIFFÉRENCE, difference
<i>m.</i>	HABITANT, inhabitant
<i>f.</i>	PIERRE, stone
<i>f.</i>	DOULEUR, pain.

Adjectives :

TRISTE, sad	
PÂLE, pale	
PAUVRE, poor	
SAGE, wise ; well-behaved.	
ROUGE, red	
JAUNE, yellow	
JEUNE, young	
ADROIT }	clever.
HABILE }	

Numerals :

ONZE, DOUZE, TREIZE, QUATORZE, QUINZE.
11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Miscellaneous :

MAINTENANT, now
ENTRE, between, among
HIER, yesterday
AUJOURD'HUI, to-day
DEMAIN, to-morrow
EN (*prep.*), in [*rejects the definite article before all nouns,—exc. en l'an... (in the year...).*]

BEU 1667

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

Sing.	{	m.	{	ce (before a consonant),	{	this
				cet (before a vowel),		or
		f.		cette,		that.
Plur.		(m. & f.)		ces :		these or those.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing.	{	m.	celui	{	he or she,	(usually followed by a Relative Pronoun).
		f.	celle		the one.	
Plur.	{	m.	ceux	{	the ones,	
		f.	celles		those.	

Ce is used as an indefinite (i.e. without definite antecedent) Pronoun, in the sense of : it, this, that.

Note.—The French Demonstrative merely points to, without any idea of relative distance ; when the latter is wanted, carefully observe how it is done :

1. Demonstrative Adjectives : { ce livre-ci = this book.
ce livre-là = that book.
2. Demonstrative Pronouns : { celui-ci = this one.
ceux-là = those.
3. Indef. Demonstr. Pronoun : ceci, cela.

Ci (contracted for ici : here) and là (there) are Adverbs.

Cela is often shortened to ça.

PARTICULAR RULES OF NUMBER AND GENDER.

1. { Plural : { Words ending in s, z, x in the singular, remain unchanged in the plural,
as : bois : wood, woods ; nez : nose, noses ; croix : cross, crosses.
Feminine : { Adjectives ending in e in the singular, do not change in the plural,
as : fidèle : faithful ; faible : feeble, weak ; riche : rich.

EXERCISES.

- A.—Tu es triste et pâle, Georges.—Vous eûtes le choix entre la ville et le désert.—Guillaume a mal à la gorge.—Il y a peu d'arbres dans ces déserts, mais beaucoup d'oasis.—La voix de Pierre est forte, mais celle de Jean est faible.—Madeleine avait le poulx très faible hier.—Il y a quinze arbres dans ce champ-là.—Ces filles-ci sont pauvres, mais celles-là sont riches.
- B.—There is a great difference between George and William.—You are right : he is a clever workman.—The children were well-behaved, weren't they (isn't it)?—There are too many branches on this tree.—He has a sore throat to-day.—There are twelve rooms in that house, aren't they?
- C.—Write out the French for B.
- D.—Make out three similar English sentences of your own, and give their French equivalents.



Lesson 8.

SIMPLE FUTURE INDICATIVE.

(être : to be)		(avoir : to have)	
JE SERAI	: I shall be,	J'AURAI	: I shall have,
	<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>
TU SERAS	: „	TU AURAS	: „
IL SERA	: „	IL AURA	: „
NOUS SERONS	: „	NOUS AURONS	: „
VOUS SEREZ	: „	VOUS AUREZ	: „
ILS SERONT	: „	ILS AURONT	: „

Note.—The ending *ai* of the 1st pers. sing. Future Indic. is pronounced *é* (not *e*) in all verbs, to distinguish it from the ending *ais* of the Conditional, which is pron. *è*.

<i>Idioms :</i>	{ avoir froid : to feel cold.	{ Voici : Here is, here are } , behold.
	{ avoir chaud : to feel hot.	
	{ avoir besoin de : to be in need of.	
		(lit. vois ici : see here ; vois là : see there).

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :

<i>m.</i>	CHÂTEAU, castle
<i>m.</i>	CHAMEAU, camel
<i>m.</i>	BATEAU, boat
<i>m.</i>	COUTEAU, knife
<i>m.</i>	GÂTEAU, cake
<i>m.</i>	CADREAU, present, gift
<i>m.</i>	HAMEAU, hamlet (asp. <i>h</i>)
<i>m.</i>	BOULEAU, birch-tree
<i>m.</i>	BUREAU, writing desk, office
<i>f.</i>	PEAU, skin
<i>m.</i>	AN
<i>f.</i>	ANNÉE } , year
<i>m.</i>	CHÊNE, oak
<i>m.</i>	ROSEAU, reed
<i>f.</i>	FORÊT, forest
<i>m.</i>	VERGER, orchard
<i>f.</i>	FABLE, fable
<i>m.</i>	TROUPEAU, flock, herd
<i>m.</i>	OISEAU, bird
<i>f.</i>	CHAUVE-SOURIS, bat (flying bat).

Adjectives :

RÉTIF, restive, stubborn
PENSIF, thoughtful
ATTENTIF, attentive
VIF, lively, sharp (as pain)
PASSIF, passive
TRANSITIF, transitive
CHAUVE, bald-headed.

Numerals :

SEIZE, DIX-SEPT, DIX-HUIT, DIX-NEUF, VINGT,
16 , 17 , 18 , 19 , 20 .

Miscellaneous :

PRÈS DE, near
LOIN DE, far from
OU, or
OÙ, where
COMMENT, how
ENCORE, still, yet
SOUS, under (prep.)
PARFOIS, sometimes
QUELQUEFOIS, do.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.							POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.	
(Sing. Possessor.)			(Plural Possessor.)					
1st. p.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.			
S. { m. mon,	ton,	son,	}	notre,	votre,	leur	S. { m. le mien, le tien, le sien = mine, ...	(Sing. Possz.)
{ f. ma,	ta,	sa,					{ f. la mienne, la tienne, la sienne,	
P. m.f. mes,	tes,	ses,	}	nos,	vos,	leurs	{ m. le nôtre, le vôtre, le leur, = ours, ...	(Plur. Possz.)
= my,	thy,	{ his her its }					{ f. la notre la votre, la leur	
				our,	your,	their	P.—change le and la to les, and add s to the rest,	
							thus : les miens, les tiennes, les leurs.	

Note 1. Mien, tien, sien, are seldom, if at all, used as Possess. Adj., except in legal parlance, as : au travers d'un mien pré (through my meadow, thro' a meadow of mine).

2. Possession is also expressed with the verb être followed by the attributive case of the possessor ; as :

Ceci est à Georges = This is George's.

Ce chapeau est à vous = This is your hat.—

(same in meaning as : c'est votre chapeau ; ce chapeau est le vôtre.)

3. *Caution.*—The French Possessive Adjective agrees with the possessor in person only ; like all other Adjectives it looks to the thing possessed (i.e., the noun it qualifies) for its number and gender.

PARTICULAR RULES OF NUMBER AND GENDER :

2. { *Plural* : Nouns and Adjectives ending in *au* or *eu* take *x* instead of *s* : as jeu (game), jeux (games), beau chapeau (beautiful hat), pl. beaux chapeaux. —There are 4 exceptions only : landau, pneu (tyre), bleu (blue), and feu (late, deceased) ; these follow the general rule and take *s*.
- { *Feminine* : Words ending in *f*, change it to *ve* ; as : juif (Jew), *f.* juive ; actif (active), *f.* active.—(Compare the English : wife, wives).

EXERCISES.

A.—Mon père et ma sœur iront au château demain.—Tu auras un joli couteau, si tu es attentive.—“ Le Chêne et le Roseau ” est une des fables de La Fontaine.—Il y aura beaucoup de fruits dans ton verger cette année-ci.—Les verbes transitifs ont deux voix : la voix active et la voix passive.—Les enfants auront des gâteaux s'ils sont sages.—Il sera au bureau demain.

B.—There are seventeen hamlets in this forest.—These camels are very stubborn.—This one is my book ; that one is yours.—Near the castle there is an orchard with plenty of fruits.—Where is Magdalen ? She is at her desk, sad and thoughtful.—These tyres are blue, they are yours.

C.—Write out the translation of *B*.

D.—(as in preceding lesson).



Lesson 9.

PRESENT CONDITIONAL.

(être : to be)		(avoir : to have)	
JE SERAIS	: I would be, etc.	J'AURAI	: I would have, etc.
TU SERAIS	: „	TU AURAI	: „
IL SERAIT	: „	IL AURAIT	: „
NOUS SERIONS	: „	NOUS AURIONS	: „
VOUS SERIEZ	: „	VOUS AURIEZ	: „
ILS SERAIENT	: „	ILS AURAIENT	: „

Idioms : { avoir soin de : to have care of, to be careful about, to look after.
 être sur les dents : to be exhausted, done up.
 être sans feu ni lieu : to be homeless.

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :

f.	POUSSIÈRE, dust
f.	BOUE, mud
	NEVEU, nephew
	NIÈCE, niece
	GRAND-PÈRE, grandfather
	GRAND'MÈRE, grandmother
	PETIT-FILS, grandson
	PETITE-FILLE, granddaughter
m.	CHEVEU, hair
m.	FEU, fire
m.	ÉTRANGER, stranger
m.	FARDEAU, load
m.	BLAIREAU, { badger, shaving brush
f.	MÉDECINE, medicine
m.	MÉDECIN, doctor
m.	REMÈDE, remedy
m.	ARGENT, silver, money
m.	OR, gold
f.	HAUTEUR, height. (asp. h).

Adjectives :

CHER, dear
AMER, bitter
LOURD, heavy
LÉGER, light, slight
ÉTRANGE, strange
ÉTRANGER, foreign
FIER, proud, haughty
HAUT, high. (asp. h).

Numerals :

VINGT ET UN, 21
VINGT-DEUX, 22
VINGT-TROIS, 23
...(and so on)...
VINGT-NEUF, 29
TRENTE, 30.

Miscellaneous :

NE...PAS, not
QUAND } , when
LORSQUE }
AVANT-HIER, day before yesterday
APRÈS-DEMAIN, day after to-morrow
AUTREFOIS, formerly.

Remember the feminine of nouns and adjectives ending in er, et, el, en [see Euphony, No. 3, b (ii)].

NEGATION.

Negation, with a finite verb, is commonly expressed by *ne...pas*.

- (a) If the tense is simple, the verb stands between *ne* and *pas* ;
- (b) if the tense is compound, the auxiliary alone (see note 1 below) stands between *ne* and *pas*.

Examples : { (a) Je n'ai pas d'argent : I have no money.
(b) Il n'est pas habillé : He is not dressed.

INTERROGATION is expressed :

- 1.—By simply prefixing *est-ce que* to the sentence, as :

Est-ce qu'il est habillé ? = Is he dressed ?

This form may be used in all cases.

- 2.—When the subject is a personal pronoun, it may be transferred after the verb, if the tense is simple, or after the auxiliary, if the tense is compound, and joined to the verb or auxiliary with a hyphen ; as :

Est-il habillé ? = Is he dressed ?

Étiez-vous au cinéma hier ? = Were you at the Pictures yesterday ?

- 3.—When the subject is a noun, leave this where it is, but insert the corresponding Personal Pronoun after the verb or auxiliary, and join these with a hyphen ; as :

Ton frère est-il habillé ? = Is your brother dressed ?

- 4.—Sometimes the interrogation is shown only by the intonation of the voice, as :

Tu as de l'argent ? = You have any money ?

Note 1.—When negation and interrogation are used together, let no student dare put asunder what grammarians have joined together, as :

n'est-il pas habillé ?—*never* : n'est pas il habillé ?

- 2.—As in English, it does not matter if the interrogation is already marked by an adverb, as : Où sont-ils ? = Where are they ?

EXERCISES.

- A.—Est-ce que ma chère nièce sera ici demain ?—Ces fardeaux sont-ils bien lourds ?—Cette dame n'est-elle pas une étrangère ?—Il serait riche s'il avait de grands troupeaux.—Il aurait un blaireau s'il n'était pas imberbe.—Ta petite-fille est une bien aimable petite fille. Les cheveux de ma grand'mère sont encore noirs.—' Monsieur, votre fille est muette.'
- B.—The loads would be light if you were strong.—Is she not a foreigner ?—Are you sad because you have no money ?—His niece was very cruel day before yesterday.—Is not his uncle bald-headed ?—' The gods are athirst.'
- C.—Write out B in French.
- D.—Write out the numerals between 30 and 60, knowing that 40=quarante, 50=cinquante, 60=soixante,—and that each group of ten is formed as the numerals between 20 and 30.

Lesson 10.

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.

(être : to be)			(avoir : to have)		
QUE JE SOIS	:	That I may be, <i>etc.</i>	QUE J'AIE	:	That I may have, <i>etc.</i>
„ TU SOIS	:	„	„ TU AIES	:	„
QU'IL SOIT	:	„	QU'IL AIT	:	„
QUE NOUS SOYONS	:	„	QUE NOUS AYONS	:	„
„ VOUS SOYEZ	:	„	„ VOUS AYEZ	:	„
QU'ILS SOIENT	:	„	QU'ILS AIENT	:	„

Idioms : { avoir bon pied bon œil = to be hale and hearty.
 être au courant = to know, to be well informed.
 être à jeun = to be fasting.

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :	
m.	BARON, baron
f.	MIGRAINE, nervous headache
f.	FERME, farm
m.	FERMIER, farmer
f.	CUISINE, cooking, kitchen
m.	CUISINIER, cook
m.	JARDINIER, gardener
m.	MENUISIER, carpenter
m.	VOISIN, neighbour
m.	VOISINAGE, neighbourhood
m.	CHANT, singing
f.	ÉTABLE, stable
m.	MÉTAL, metal
m.	ANIMAL, animal
f.	BÊTE, beast ; stupid fellow
f.	OIE, goose
m.	PRINCIPE, principle
	AMIRAL, admiral
	GÉNÉRAL, general
	CAPITAINE, captain
	SERGEANT DE VILLE, town policeman
	GENDARME, country policeman
f.	BOUCHE, mouth
m.	PRÊT, loan.

Adjectives :	
	SUJET, subject
	SAUVAGE, savage, wild
	FACILE, easy
	DIFFICILE, difficult
	VOISIN, neighbouring
	HAUTAIN, haughty
	GÉNÉRAL, general.

Numerals :	
	SOIXANTE ET UN, 61
	SOIXANTE-DEUX, 62
	...(and so on)...
	SOIXANTE-DIX, 70
	SOIXANTE ET ONZE, 71
	SOIXANTE-DOUZE, 72
	SOIXANTE-DIX-NEUF, 79
	QUATRE VINGTS, 80

Miscellaneous :	
	DEPUIS, since, from
	SOUVENT, often
	D'ORDINAIRE, usually
	QUE (conj.), that
	ENVIRON, } about (adv.)
	A PEU PRÈS, }
	NI...NI, neither...nor.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Conjunctive (or weak)				Disjunctive (or strong)	
	subject	dir. obj.	ind. obj.		
Sing.	1st P. ... JE	ME	ME	MOI	<i>Use of the Disjunctive :—</i> { 1. for emphasis, 2. as complement of être, 3. as obj. of a preposition.
	2nd ... TU	TE	TE	TOI	
	3rd { ordinary { m. IL	LE	LUI	LUI	
	{ reflexive { f. ELLE	LA		ELLE	
Plur.	1st ... NOUS	NOUS	NOUS	NOUS	<i>Examples :—</i> { 1. Moi, je n'en ai pas. 2. Ah, c'est toi ! 3. Ceci est pour eux.
	2nd ... VOUS	VOUS	VOUS	VOUS	
	3rd { ordinary { m. ILS	LES	LEUR	EUX	
	{ reflexive { f. ELLES			ELLES	
	(nil)	SE	SE	(nil)	

Note.—(a) To the above add { EN (of him, of her, of it, of them),
 { Y (to him, to her, to it, to them).

(b) MÊME (same, self) is added to the disjunctive Pronoun and joined to it with a hyphen ; as, moi-même : myself ; elle-même : herself ; eux-mêmes : themselves ; soi-même : oneself.

PARTICULAR RULES OF NUMBER AND GENDER.

- Plural : Nouns and Adjectives ending in *al*, change it to *aux* ; as : cheval (horse), chevaux (horses) ; égal (equal), égaux.
- Exceptions.*—Bal (ball, dance), carnaval (carnival), chacal (jackal) follow the general rule and take *s*.
3. Feminine : Words ending in *as*, *on*, *os*, *ot*, *ul*, double the last consonant before taking the *e* : as, las, lasse (tired) ; bon, bonne (good) ; gros, grosse (stout). Dévot, idiot, ras, dispos, follow the general rule. Adjectives ending in *eil* keep the liquid *l* and double the *l* before taking *e* ; as : pareil, pareille (similar, alike).

EXERCISES.

- A.—La fermière est sujette à la migraine.—La cousine du fermier est notre voisine.—Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup d'animaux sauvages dans la forêt voisine ?—La baronne est hautaine parce que le baron est un amiral.—Le fermier a de beaux chevaux dans son étable, n'est-ce pas ?—Mon Dieu, ce garçon est bête comme une oie !—Les principes généraux du chant sont-ils difficiles ?
- B.—Our neighbours are very poor, and yours ?—Since when is your niece subject to nervous headaches ?—There are not many wild beasts in the neighbourhood.—Women take great care of their hair.—Jackals abound here.
- C.—Write out the French of B.
- D.—Write out the numerals between 80 and 100 (cent) in the same way as those between 60 and 80 ; only remember 81 is quatre-vingt-un, and 91 is quatre-vingt-onze.



Lesson 11.

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.

(être : to be)			(avoir : to have)		
QUE JE FUSSE	:	That I might be,	QUE J'EUSSE	:	That I might have,
		<i>etc.</i>			<i>etc.</i>
„ TU FUSSES	:	„	„ TU EUSSES	:	„
QU'IL FÛT	:	„	QU'IL EÛT	:	„
QUE NOUS FUSSIONS	:	„	QUE NOUS EUSSIONS	:	„
„ VOUS FUSSIEZ	:	„	„ VOUS EUSSIEZ	:	„
QU'ILS FUSSENT	:	„	QU'ILS EUSSENT	:	„

Note.—The ending of the 3rd pers. sing. of this tense has always a circumflex accent.

Idioms :	{	n' avoir pas le sou = to be penniless.	} (followed by verb in subjunct. or infin.)
	{	il faut = it is necessary.	
	{	il est impossible = it is impossible.	
	{	thus: il faut que vous soyez attentifs = you must be attentive.	
		<i>Note.</i> —il leur faut du pain = they must have bread.	

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :	
m.	DÉTAIL, détail
f.	DENT, tooth
m.	ÉVENTAIL, (hand) fan
m.	VENTILATEUR, (electric) fan
m.	CHANDAIL, sweater
m.	GOUVERNAIL, rudder
m.	TROU hole
m.	CLOU, nail
m.	ONGLE, (finger) nail
m.	SOU, sou, penny
m.	COU, neck
m.	COUCOU, cuckoo
m.	FILOU, { pickpocket, { sharper
f.	ÉGLISE, church
f.	GARE, ry. station
f.	STATION, station
m.	LIT, bed
f.	RIVIÈRE, river
m.	FLEUVE, { large river flowing into { the sea.
m.	CONGÉ, holiday, holidays, furlough
f.	LUMIÈRE, light.

Adjectives :	
	AVEUGLE, blind
	BORGNE, blind of one eye
	AFFREUX, } horrible
	HORRIBLE, }
	PRÉCIEUX, precious
	JALOUX, jealous
	LENT, slow
	MAGNIFIQUE, } magnificent.
	SUPERBE, }
Numerals :	
	CENT (not UN CENT), 100
	CENT UN (not CENT ET UN), 101
	CENT DEUX, 102
	CENT ONZE, 111
	CENT TRENTE-CINQ, 135
	MILLE (l not liquid), 1,000
Miscellaneous :	
	POURQUOI ? why ?
	PARTOUT, everywhere
	POURTANT, } however (conj.)
	CEPENDANT, }
	SI (adv.), so (before an adj.)
	PRESQUE, nearly.



POSITION OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN OBJECT.

1. The Personal Pronoun, object to a verb, takes the conjunctive form, and always comes before the verb,—except in the Imp. affirm (see 3 below).
2. In the case of two such Pron. objects (direct and indirect) :
 - (a) if of different persons, the rule of place follows the rule of the priority of persons ; as : il me l'a donné = he has given it to me.
 - (b) if of the same person, the direct object comes before the indirect ; as : il le lui a donné = he has given it to him.
3. When the verb is in the Imperative affirmative :
 - (a) The Personal Pronouns objects come after it ;
 - (b) the direct object always precedes the indirect (no priority of persons) ;
 - (c) the disjunctive form is used for the 1st and 2nd persons ;
 - (d) Verbs and Pronouns are joined together by hyphens ; thus ; donne-le-moi = give it to me ; donne-le-leur = give it to them.
4. The 3rd person Pronouns *en*, *y*, when used, come also before the Verb but after all other Personal Pronouns objects, except in the Imperative affirmative, where they come last of all ; as : je lui en parlerai = I shall speak to him about it ; donne-m'en = give me some (of it).

Note.—When the Verb is negative, it (or the auxiliary) and the Pers. Pron. obj. stand between *ne...pas*, as : je ne lui en donnerai pas = I shan't give him any.

PARTICULAR RULES OF NUMBER AND GENDER.

4. { *Plural* : { (a) Seven nouns in *ail* change it to *aux* : bail (lease), corail (coral), émail (enamel), soupirail (air-hole), travail (work), ventail (leaf of a door), vitrail (stained-glass window) ;—all *masc.*
 { Bétail, *m.* (cattle), *plur.* bestiaux.
 (b) Seven nouns in *ou* take *x* instead of *s* : bijou (jewel), caillou (pebble), chou (cabbage), genou (knee), hibou (owl), joujou (toy, plaything), pou (louse) ;—all *masc.*
- Feminine* : Nouns and Adjectives ending in *x* change it to *se* ;
- as : { heureux époux = happy husband,
 heureuse épouse = happy wife.
- Except* { doux (sweet, soft), roux (reddish), faux (false),
 f. douce, rousse, fausse.

EXERCISES.

- A.—Il est impossible qu'ils soient borgnes.—Ce sont les bijoux de sa grand'mère.—Pourquoi ont-ils leurs livres sur les genoux ?—Vous aurez vos chandails après-demain.—Il leur faut des éventails.—Voici le Bureau des Travaux Publics et du Service des Eaux.
- B.—You must not however be so slow.—The stained-glass windows of this church are magnificent.—The bed of small rivers is often full of pebbles.—We must have a holiday to-morrow.—Your nails are very hard.
- C.—Write out the French of B.
- D.—Write out in full : 1935, 1815, 1616, 171, 181, 191, 999.

Note. (1) *vingt* and *cent* take the sign of the plural whenever preceded by a digit without being followed by another, in the same number ; thus :

80 = quatre-vingts, but 85 = quatre-vingt-cinq ;

300 men = trois cents hommes, but 350 = trois cent cinquante.

- (2) When there is question of dates, *mille* usually becomes *mil*, except when preceded by a number ; as : mil huit cent quinze (1815), but deux mille neuf cent trente-cinq (2935). *Mille* (1000) never takes the plural sign.



Lesson 12.

PRESENT IMPERATIVE.

(être : to be)		(avoir : to have)	
SOIS	: Be (thou)	AIE	: Have (thou)
(QU'IL SOIT	: Let him be)	(QU'IL AIT	: Let him have)
SOYONS	: Let us be	AYONS	: Let us have
SOYEZ	: Be (you)	AYEZ	: Have (you)
(QU'ILS SOIENT	: Let them be)	(QU'ILS AIENT	: Let them have)

PRESENT PARTICIPLE : étant : being ; ayant : having.

SIMPLE PAST PARTICIPLE : été : been ; eu : had.

Idioms : { avoir de la chance } = to be lucky. | chanceux ! } = lucky chap !
 { avoir de la veine } = to be lucky. | veinard ! }
 être à même de... = to be able, or in a position to...
 avoir la vue basse (or courte) = to be short-sighted.

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :

f.	PESTE, pest, plague
f.	OMBRE, shade, shadow
f.	PORTE, door, gate
f.	PENÊTRE, window
m.	PLAFOND, ceiling
m.	PLANCHER, floor
m.	TOIT, roof
m.	ESCALIER, steps, staircase
f.	VUE, sight, view
	JACQUES, James, Jack
	LOUIS, Louis, Lewis
	LOUISE, Louisa
f.	VITRE, pane
m.	VERRE, glass
m.	PAIN, bread
f.	ARMÉE, army
f.	ÉCHELLE, ladder
f.	CHAIRE, chair (to speak from)
f.	MALADIE, sickness, disease
m.	COEUR, heart
f.	BARBE, beard
m.	CARREAU, pane ; little square ;
f.	CHaise, chair (to sit on)
f.	CHAIR, } meat, flesh
f.	VIANDE, }
m.	RIDEAU, curtain
m.	VER, worm
m.	VERS, verse.

Adjectives :

MALADE, sick
MALADIF, sickly
CONTAGIEUX, contagious
BAS, low
GRAS, fat
PRÊT, ready
COURT, short
HEUREUX, happy.

Numerals :

UN MILLION = 1,000,000

UN BILLION (or MILLIARD) = 1,000 million
(mille millions)UN TRILLION = 1,000 billion (mille billions).
etc.—(in these nouns the l is not liquid)

Caution : { The U. S. of America follow the French in
 this numeration, but
 in England { 1 billion = 1 million million
 { 1 trillion = 1 million billion, etc.,

Note : { DOUBLE, double
 { TRIPLE, treble
 { QUADRUPLE, fourfold
 { CENTUPLE, hundredfold.

Miscellaneous :

SURTOUT, especially, above all
 CHEZ, at (in, to) the house of (prep.)
 MÊME, (adv.), even
 DÉJÀ, already
 DÉSORMAIS, henceforth.

PLACE OF THE ADJECTIVE.

1. The place of the Adjective is properly and logically after the noun it qualifies ; as : un homme riche.
2. Adjectives of colour, nationality, shape or form, always follow the noun ; as : l'amiral anglais, la Maison Carrée, la Table Ronde.
3. The following adjectives usually precede the noun : beau (nice) bon, grand, gros, jeune, joli, long, mauvais (bad), méchant (wicked), petit, sot (silly), vaste, vieux (old), vilain (ugly).
4. A few Adjectives have a different meaning, according as they come before or after the noun. Used before the noun, they generally convey a figurative or transferred meaning, particularly in cases of antithesis. Such are : brave, certain, cher, dernier, franc, grand, même, nul, pauvre, propre, simple, triste ;—thus : un saint triste est un triste saint = a sad-looking saint is a poor type of a saint ; les hommes grands ne sont pas toujours de grands hommes = tall men are not always great men.

PARTICULAR RULES OF NUMBER AND GENDER.

Plural : Five nouns have a double plural : ail (garlic), aïeul (ancestor), ciel (sky, heaven), œil (eye), travail (work).

pl.	ails	aïeuls	ciels	œils	travails	—(special meaning)
	aulx	aïeux	cieux	yeux	travaux	—(ordinary meaning)

(compare the English :—cloth : clothes, cloths ; penny : pennies, pence.)

Feminine : Five Adjectives have a double masculine form :

{ beau	nouveau	fou	mou	vieux	—before a consonant,
{ bel	nouvel	fol	mol	vieil	—before a vowel ;

fem. belle, nouvelle, folle, molle, vieille.
(beautiful) (new) (mad) (soft) (old)

EXERCISES.

- A.—Surtout, soyez braves, n'est-ce pas ?—Sa femme n'est pas à même d'avoir des bijoux.—Les enfants sont prêts, mais Jacques a l'air bien triste.—Les rues de la ville sont très propres.—Il nous est impossible d'avoir du pain.—Ils ont maintenant une nouvelle grammaire française.—Nous étions chez notre oncle hier.
- B.—That's a fine school.—The old woman is very short-sighted.—How many panes are there in that window ?—Plague is a highly contagious disease.—Be good, won't you ?
- C.—Write out the French of B.
- D.—Having heard the explanation of No. 4 above, make out three similar sentences of your own, in French.



Lesson 13.

COMPOUND TENSES OF ÊTRE.

INDICATIVE

Compound Past :

J'ai été : I have been,
...etc....

Ils ont été : They have been.

Pluperfect :

J'avais été : I had been,
...etc....

Ils avaient été : They had been.

Past Anterior :

J'eus été : I had been,
...etc....

Ils eurent été : They had been.

Future Anterior :

J'aurai été : I shall have been,
...etc....

Ils auront été : They will have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Perfect :

Que j'aie été : That I may have been,
...etc....

Qu'ils aient été : That they may have been,

Pluperfect :

Que j'eusse été : That I might have been,
...etc....

Qu'ils eussent été : That they might have been

Past CONDITIONAL :

J'aurais été : I would have been,
...etc....

Ils auraient été : They would have been.

Past INFINITIVE :

avoir été : to have been.

Compound Past PARTICIPLE :

ayant été : having been.

- Note :* {
1. French Compound Tenses are formed as in English.
 2. There are no continuous tenses in French. These, common in English, are translated in French by the tense of which they are continuous ; thus, the present continuous by the present, and so on.
 3. The Past Imperative is so very rarely used that it may be left out.

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :

f.	RÉCOMPENSE, reward
m.	AVIS, advice, warning
m.	ÉTUDIANT, student
f.	SANTÉ, health
m.	SECOURS, } help, aid
f.	AIDE, }
m.	DRAP, cloth
m.	DRAP DE LIT, bed sheet
m.	OREILLER, head pillow
m.	TRAVERSIN, leg pillow, bolster
m.	MATELAS, mattress
f.	COUVERTURE, covering, blanket
m.	SOMMET, summit, top
m.	NID, nest
m.	MIDI, midday, noon ; south
m.	MINUIT, midnight
m.	CHEVET, head side of the bed.

Adjectives :

PARESSEUX, lazy, idle
UTILE, useful
INUTILE, useless
INDIFFÉRENT, indifferent
ROBUSTE, robust, strong
CONTENT, contented, pleased
MALHEUREUX, unhappy ; wretched.

Miscellaneous :

VERS, }	towards { (physical sense)
ENVERS, }	(moral sense)
PAR, by	
AVEC, with	
SANS, without	
JUSQU'À, up to, as far as ; until (conj.)	
SEULEMENT, }	only (adv.).
NE...QUE, }	

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Superiority is expressed by prefixing PLUS to the positive: plus grand=greater.
2. Equality „ „ „ „ AUSSI „ „ : aussi grand=as tall.
3. Inferiority „ „ „ „ MOINS „ „ : moins grand=less tall.

In all three cases, the particle introducing the second member of the comparison is QUE—(English *than* in 1 and 3, *as* in 2).

THE SUPERLATIVE is, in all cases, formed by prefixing the definite article to the comparative; thus: plus grand, le plus grand. A few adjectives have an irregular comparative: bon (good), mauvais (bad), petit (small); *compar.*: meilleur, pire, moindre;—the last two have also a regular comparative.

ORDINAL NUMBERS AND FRACTIONS.

1. ORDINALS are formed by adding *ième* to the corresponding cardinal number. Note however that the final *e* of a cardinal drops out, the final *f* of *neuf* is changed to *v* (compare five, fifth), and *cinq* takes on an additional *u*; thus: quatre (4), quatrième (5th); neuf, neuvième; cinq, cinquième. The first two ordinals have a double form, one regular: unième, deuxième; the other irregular: premier, second (where *e* is pron. *g*);—the former only, i.e., the regular form, is used in all compound ordinals, as: vingt et unième, vingt-deuxième (*never*: vingt-premier, vingt-second). As in English, in compound ordinals the last part only takes the ordinal form. Note: tierce personne; fièvre quarte; Charles-Quint.

2. FRACTIONS are formed as in English, viz. $\frac{\text{cardinal}}{\text{ordinal}}$; as $\frac{3}{5}$: trois cinquièmes; half, third, fourth are expressed by demi, tiers, quart: $\frac{3}{4}$ =trois quarts.—Moitié is a fem. noun: $\frac{1}{2}$.

COLLECTIVE NUMBERS are treated as feminine nouns; they are formed by adding *aine* to huit, douze, quinze, dix and all its multiples up to 60, and cent, —after dropping any final *e* of the cardinal No.; thus: huitaine, douzaine, quinzaine, trentaine, centaine. The collective No. for mille is millier (*masc. noun*—*l* not liquid); des milliers: thousands. With the indefinite article, there are approximate or round numbers, as: une centaine=about a hundred.

EXERCISES.

- A.—Si j'avais été paresseux, je n'aurais pas été content de moi-même.—Ils ont été indifférents aux sages avis de leur père.—C'est le meilleur élève de la classe.—C'est la meilleure élève de l'école.—Mes couvertures sont pires que les vôtres.
- B.—The remedy is worse than the disease.—I would be happy if I had one-tenth of it.—We have been without water up to midday.—She is often first.
- C.—Write out the French of B.
- D.—Translate:—There are some thirty boys in that class.—The book will have about sixty pages.



Lesson 14

COMPOUND TENSES OF AVOIR

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Compound Past :</i>	<i>Perfect :</i>
J'ai eu : I have had, ...etc...	Que j'aie eu : That I may have had, ...etc...
Ils ont eu : They have had.	Qu'ils aient eu : That they may have had.
<i>Pluperfect :</i>	<i>Pluperfect :</i>
J'avais eu : I had had. ...etc...	Que j'eusse eu : That I might have had, ...etc...
Ils avaient eu : They had had.	Qu'ils eussent eu : That they might have had.
<i>Past Anterior :</i>	<i>Past CONDITIONAL :</i>
J'eus eu : I had had, ...etc...	J'aurais eu : I would have had, ...etc...
Ils eurent eu : They had had.	Ils auraient eu : They would have had.
<i>Future Anterior :</i>	<i>Past INFINITIVE :</i>
J'aurai eu : I shall have had, ...etc...	avoir eu : to have had.
Ils auront eu : They will have had.	<i>Compound Past PARTICIPLE :</i>
	ayant eu : having had.

Special Rules concerning *nu* (naked, bare), *demi* (half), *feu* (late, deceased) : —

- NU* and *DEMI* { (a) remain unchanged when preceding the noun they qualify, and to which they are joined by a hyphen ; thus :
une demi-heure (half an hour), nu-tête (bare-headed).
(b) agree with the noun when they follow it (without hyphen), as :
deux heures et demie (2½ hrs.) ; tête nue (bare-headed).

FEU always precedes the noun it qualifies but agrees with it only when it precedes it immediately, it remains unchanged if another word comes between ; thus : his late mother = feu sa mère or sa feu mère.

Note.—*Mi* (half, middle) is used as an adverbial prefix, as : mi-janvier.

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :		Adjectives :	
f. GLOIRE, glory	f. ÉPAULE, shoulder	FRAGILE, fragile, delicate	
m. SEIGNEUR, lord	f. OREILLE, ear	FRÊLE, frail, weak	
m. HONNEUR, honour	f. JAMBE, leg	FAIBLE, feeble, weak	
m. BONHEUR, happiness	m. PIED, foot	ATROCE, atrocious	
m. MALHEUR, misfortune	m. DOIGT, finger	DÉLICIEUX, delicious	
f. ÉPÉE, sword	m. ORTEIL, toe	RARE, rare.	
m. DRAPEAU standard, flag	f. LIGNE { line,	<i>Miscellaneous :</i>	
f. CASERNE, barracks	f. fishing rod	MALGRÉ, in spite of	AUSSI, also
m. ACCORD, agreement	f. CANNE, cane, walking stick	SELON } according to	CAR, for, (conj.)
m. DÉSACCORD, disagreement	f. CHOSE, thing	D'APRÈS }	PENDANT, during
m. TOUT, whole	m. CHARME, charm	VITE, quickly	ASSEZ, enough.
f. JOUE, cheek	f. ORANGE, orange (fruit).		

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

1. A large class of Adverbs are formed by adding *ment* to the feminine singular of the corresponding Adjective; thus: grand, grande, grandement,—dernier, dernière, dernièrement. This class corresponds to the English class of Adverbs ending in *ly*, though the ending *ment* more properly corresponds to the English ending *wise*.

(a) However, if the Adjective, in its masc. sing. form, already ends in a vowel as vrai (true), usually add *ment* for the corresponding adverb, as: vraiment (truly).—Gai has gaiement and gaïment.

(b) Adjectives ending in *ant*, *ent*, change this into *am*, *em*, before adding *ment*; as: constant, constamment; prudent, prudemment.—Présent and lent however follow the general rule: présentement, lentement.

(c) A few Adverbs are formed irregularly, thus bien and mal are from the Adjectives bon and mauvais; and bref (brief, short) gives brièvement, gentil (gentle, kind) gives gentiment.

2. The comparative of Adverbs is formed, as in the case of Adjectives, by prefixing plus (more) to the positive; as poli (polite), poliment (politely), plus poliment (more politely).

Exceptions: { the comparative of bien is *mieux*; the comparative of mal is *plus mal* (and also plus mal); compar. of peu is *moins* (less).

In all cases, the superlative is formed by prefixing the definite article *le* to the comparative; thus: le plus poliment, le mieux.

3. The Adverb *tout* (quite, entirely) behaves—strange to say—like an Adjective, before a feminine Adjective beginning with a consonant; thus: une maison toute neuve: a brand-new house;—but: ils sont tout neufs: they are quite new; elle est tout heureuse: she is quite happy.

4. *Si* is used for *oui* in affirmative answers to negative questions: N'est-il pas là ?—Si.

EXERCISES.

A.—Mon premier est un métal précieux, mon second est un habitant des cieux. mon tout est un fruit délicieux. [Solve the puzzle]—Ces lignes-ci ne sont pas droites, celles-là sont mieux.—J'avais cinq frères sous les drapeaux.—Le mieux souvent est l'ennemi du bien.—Pauvre homme, ses fils sont constamment en désaccord.

B.—The most robust health is of no use when the heart is bad.—Is she not younger than you ?—Yes.—Children, you must be more polite towards strangers.

C.—Pick out three French sentences from those given above (in A, or the translation of B). Take the first, visualise it slowly at first and carefully, then slowly say it aloud; go on repeating it, gradually increasing the speed, until you can say it in one breath, without stop or hesitation,—as a Frenchman would say it; after saying it thus about six times, pass on to the next sentence and deal with it in like manner,—and then to the third.

Important:

Lesson 15.

ÊTRE at a glance.

<u>Simple Tenses</u>		<u>Compound Tenses</u>		<u>Simple Tenses</u>		<u>Compound Tenses</u>	
INFINITIVE				SUBJUNCTIVE			
<i>Present</i>		<i>Past</i>		<i>Present</i>		<i>Perfect</i>	
être : to be		avoir été : to have been		Que je sois :		Que j'aie été :	
				that I may be,		that I may have been,	
				<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>	
<i>Present</i>				<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>	
étant : being				Que je fusse :		Que j'eusse été :	
<i>Simple Past</i>		<i>Compound Past</i>		that I might be,		that I might have been,	
été : been		ayant été : having been		<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>	
INDICATIVE				IMPERATIVE			
<i>Present</i>		<i>Compound Past</i>		<i>Present</i>		<i>Past</i>	
Je suis : I am,		J'ai été : I have been,		sois : be (s.)		aie été : have been,	
<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>		soyons : let's be		<i>etc.</i>	
<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>		soyez : be (pl.)			
J'étais : I was,		J'avais été : I had been,					
<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>					
<i>Simple Past</i>		<i>Past Anterior</i>					
Je fus : I was,		J'eus été : I had been,					
<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>					
<i>Future Simple</i>		<i>Future Anterior</i>		<i>Present</i>		<i>Past</i>	
Je serai : I'll be,		J'aurai été : I'll have been,		Je serais :		J'aurais été :	
<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>		I would be,		I would have been,	
				<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>	

VOCABULARY.

Nouns:

f.	DEMOISELLE, young lady ; spinster
m.	POISSON, fish
m.	POISON, poison
m.	ENCRIER, inkstand
m.	CANIF, pen-knife
f.	CHALEUR, heat
m.	CHOU-FLEUR, cauliflower
m.	MARCHÉ, market
	(BON MARCHÉ, cheap)
m.	TIRE-BOUCHON, corkscrew
m.	CURE-DENT, toothpick
m.	BOUTON, button, boil
f.	VOITURE, carriage
f.	PIERRE, stone
f.	COLLINE, hill
f.	CORNE, horn
m.	FOUR, oven

Adjectives :

RECONNAISSANT, grateful
NUISIBLE, harmful
INOFFENSIF, harmless
SOÛL, drunk
SOURD, deaf
LARGE, broad
PROFOND, deep.

Miscellaneous :

AFIN DE (with Infin.), in order to
AFIN QUE (, Subjunct.), in order that
ENFIN, at last
DEVANT, before, in front of
DERRIÈRE, behind
DEDANS, inside
DEHORS, outside } (Adv.)
PARCE QUE, because.

PARTICULAR RULES OF NUMBER AND GENDER.

Plural of compound nouns :—

1. Compound nouns of which the parts are joined so as to make up one word are treated as single nouns ; as : *pourboire*, *m.* (tip), *pl.* *pourboires* ; *chèvrefeuille*, *f.* (honeysuckle), *pl.* *chèvrefeuilles*.

Exceptions. Monsieur (Mr.), Madame (Mrs.), Mademoiselle (Miss), Monseigneur (my Lord, His Lordship), bonhomme (simple good-natured man), gentilhomme (nobleman, gentleman); plur.:

Messieurs, Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles, { Nosseigneurs
Messeigneurs }, bons-
hommes, gentilshommes.

2. Compound nouns of which the parts are joined by hyphens:—

(a) Only nouns and adjectives can take the sign of the plural.

(b) Where a preposition joins the component parts, or one of these parts is a verb or a preposition, common sense must tell where to use the *s* for the plural; thus: arc-en-ciel, *m.* (rainbow), pl. arcs-en-ciel; tête-à-tête, *m.* (private talk), pl. tête-à-tête; abat-jour, *m.* (lamp shade), pl. abat-jour. Include timbre-poste, *m.* (postal stamp), pl. timbres-poste; après-midi, *m.* or *f.* (afternoon), pl. après-midi.

(c) Where grand is joined to a feminine noun by an apostrophe, the noun alone takes the sign of the plur., thus: grand'mère, pl. grand'mères.

Feminine of words ending in eur:—

1. Adjectives derived straight from Latin comparatives follow the general rule ; thus: meilleur, *f.* meilleure ; intérieur, *f.* intérieure.—[Latin: melior, interior].
2. Nouns which, by changing *eur* into *ant*, give the present participle of the corresponding verb, mostly change *eur* into *euse* ; thus: menteur (liar), *f.* menteuse ; pêcheur (fisherman), *f.* pêcheuse ; danseur (dancer), *f.* danseuse ;—a few, however, change *eur* into *eresse*, as: pécheur (sinner), *f.* pécheresse ; vengeur (avenger), *f.* vengeresse.
3. Words in *teur* take the gallicised Latin ending *trice* ; as: protecteur, *f.* protectrice ; instituteur, *f.* institutrice ; bienfaiteur, *f.* bienfaitrice.—

Note.—empereur, *f.* impératrice.

4. Very few have a double feminine, as: chanteur, or chante (singer),
 f. { chanteuse: amateur lady singer,
 { cantatrice: professional lady singer.

EXERCISES.

A.—Cauliflowers are cheap to-day.—Where are the corkscrews and the toothpicks?—Mrs. X is a great benefactress of the school.—These young ladies have had two or three private talks.—Ladies and gentlemen, this poor old woman is deaf.—I am very thankful to you, Miss.—Magdalen was a great sinner, she is now a great saint.—Little girls who tell lies are very unhappy.—Have you any stamps?

B.—Choose three sentences from the translation of A, and treat them as shown in the preceding lesson (C).



Lesson 16.

AVOIR at a glance.

<i>Simple Tenses.</i>		<i>Compound Tenses.</i>		<i>Simple Tenses.</i>		<i>Compound Tenses.</i>	
INFINITIVE				SUBJUNCTIVE			
<i>Present</i>		<i>Past</i>		<i>Present</i>		<i>Perfect</i>	
avoir: to have		avoir eu: to have had		Que j'aie: that I may have, etc.		Que j'aie eu: that I may have had, etc.	
PARTICIPLE				IMPERATIVE			
<i>Present</i>		<i>Compound Past</i>		<i>Present</i>		<i>Past</i>	
ayant: having		ayant eu: having had		aie: have (s.) ayons: let's have, ayez: have (pl.)		aie eu: have had, etc.	
<i>Simple Past</i>				CONDITIONAL			
eu: had				<i>Present</i>		<i>Past</i>	
INDICATIVE				J'aurai: I would have, etc.		J'aurais eu: I would have had, etc.	
<i>Present</i>		<i>Compound Past</i>					
J'ai: I have, etc.		J'ai eu: I have had, etc.					
<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>					
J'avais: I had, etc.		J'avais eu: I had had, etc.					
<i>Simple Past</i>		<i>Past Anterior</i>					
J'eus: I had, etc.		J'eus eu: I had had, etc.					
<i>Simple Future</i>		<i>Future Anterior</i>					
J'aurai: I'll have, etc.		J'aurai eu: I'll have had, etc.					

VOCABULARY.

Nouns :

m.	MARTEAU, hammer
f.	AUBE, dawn
f.	BOUTIQUE, shop
m.	POIGNET, wrist
f.	POIGNÉE, handle, handful, bilt
m.	PAPIER, paper
m.	SCEAU, bucket
f.	TASSE, cup
f.	SOUCOUPE, saucer
m.	PHARE, lighthouse
m.	NUAGE, cloud
f.	TEMPÊTE, tempest
m.	ORAGE, storm
m.	ÉCLAIR, lightning
m.	TONNERRE, thunder
m.	AVION, aeroplane
	[Par avion = By air-mail].

Adjectives :

SALE, dirty
GRIS, grey
FERTILE, fertile
MÉCHANT, wicked, bad
CLAIR, clear
OBSCUR, obscure, dark.

Miscellaneous :

QUANT À, as for
DESSUS, above (adv.)
POUR QUE, in order that
DESSOUS, below (adv.)
À MOINS QUE, unless
QUOIQUE, } although
BIEN QUE, }
PENDANT QUE, whilst
PARMI, among
EXCEPTÉ, except.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Subjective case</i>	: qui	: who, which, that	} (used for both persons and things).
<i>Possessive case</i>	: dont	: whose, of whom, of which	
<i>Objective case (d. o.)</i>	: que	: whom, which, that	
<i>after a preposition</i>	: qui	: (for persons only),—lequel (for persons and things).	

When the antecedent is definite, use *qui* or *lequel*; when the antecedent is indefinite (in indirect questions and after a preposition), use *quoi*.

Lequel is used instead of *qui*, particularly when there is question of choice, selection,—in putting questions (which? : *lequel*, *laquelle*?).

Remember that both parts of *lequel* (*le* + *quel*) are subject to number and gender; thus : *laquelle*, *lesquels*, *auxquelles*, *duquel*.

The Adverb *où*, like the English *when* and *where*, may also be used as a Relative Pronoun, when reference is to time or place; thus : *la maison où il est* = the house where (in which) he is.

Note.—Not only must the Relative Pronoun stand as close as possible to its antecedent and agree with it, as in English, but :

- (a) If object to a verb, it must always be expressed; and if object to a preposition, the latter must always precede it.
Compare E. and F. : { This is the hat (which) I had yesterday =
C'est le chapeau que j'avais hier.
Whom did you give it to? = A qui l'as-tu donné?
- (b) It never fulfils a double grammatical function (subject or object).
Compare E. and F. : He has *what* I haven't = Il a *ce que* je n'ai pas.
What is true is beautiful = *Ce qui* est vrai est beau.
- (c) 'Dont' never begins a sentence. Compare its use in English and French in the following sentence : This is the man whose brother was here yesterday : Voici l'individu dont le frère était ici hier.—Is this the student whose book you have? : Est-ce l'étudiant dont vous avez le livre?

'*Quel*' is an Adjective used in interrogative or exclamatory sentences; as:

quelle rue? : which street?—*Quel* embonpoint! : what plumpness!

The *Interrogative Pronouns* are the same as the Relative, except that

- (a) *qui* is used instead of *que* as direct object in case of persons; as: *qui* as-tu vu? : whom have you seen?
- (b) 'dont' is never interrogative, as: *de qui* (not *dont*) parlez-vous? = whom are you talking about?

EXERCISES.

A.—What a beautiful church you have here!—That's the hill on top (*transl.* at the top) of which stands a lighthouse.—To which child did you give it?—There are boys whose hands are always dirty.—What is cheap to (*say for*) you is dear to me.—That's your mother's cup she had.

B.—As in the preceding lesson (B).



Lesson 17.

IRREGULAR FEMININES.

Nouns.			
<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
abbé (abbot)	abbesse	nègre (negro)	négresse
âne (ass)	ânesse	parrain (godfather)	marraine
bœuf (ox)	{ vache (cow)	perroquet (parrot)	perruche
taureau (bull)	{ génisse (heifer)	poulain (foal)	pouliche
bouc (he-goat)	chèvre	prince (prince)	princesse
canard { drake, }	cane	roi (king)	reine
{ duck }		serviteur (servant)	servante
cerf (deer)	biche	singe (monkey)	guenon
cheval (horse) }	{ jument	tigre (tiger)	tigresse
étalon (stallion) }	{ cavale (poet.)	traître (traitor)	traïtesse
compagnon	compagne	(and others noted before)	
comte (count)	comtesse	<i>Adjectives.</i>	
coq (cock)	poule	bénin (benign)	bénigne
dieu (god)	déesse	blanc (white)	blanche
dindon (turkey cock)	dinde	coi (quiet)	coite
duc (duke)	duchesse	épais (thick)	épaisse
gouverneur (governor, tutor)	gouvernante	favori (favourite)	favorite
héros (hero)	héroïne	frais (fresh, cool)	fraîche
[<i>h</i> aspirate]	[<i>h</i> silent]	franc { (free, frank)	franche
homme (man) }	femme	{ (Frank)	franque
mari (husband) }		gentil (gentle)	gentille
hôte (host, guest, lodger)	hôtesse	grec (Greek)	grecque
jumeau (twin)	jumelle	hébreu (Hebrew)	hébraïque
maître (master)	maîtresse	jumeau (twin)	jumelle
mouton (sheep) }		malin (wicked, clever)	maligne
bélier (ram) }	brebis	sec (dry)	sèche
mulet (mule)	mule	tiers (third)	tierce
		turc (Turk, Turkish)	turque
		(and others noted before)	

INTERJECTIONS.

denoting joy : ah !—bon !—bien !

„ pain or disappointment : ah !—aïe !—hélas !—ouf !—oh !

„ disgust : fi !—fi donc !—pouah !

„ encouragement : bien !—courage !—allons !

„ { praise or } : très bien !—bravo ! ah !
 { admiration }

asking for a repetition : bis ! (E. encore) ;—hein ? (colloquial).

„ „ silence : chut !—chchch !

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

Adjectives.

Pronouns.

aucun : no
 autre : other
 chaque : each, every
 plusieurs : several
 quelque : some
 (s.) tout, f. toute } all, whole.
 (pl.) tous, f. toutes }

Note on TOUT.

Tout is Adjective, Pronoun, Adverb,—and also Noun.

1. (a) *Adjective*.—If the Noun it qualifies is preceded by the Article, it means *all, whole*; as : toute la ville.
 —If the Noun is without the article, tout means *any*; as : tout homme.
- (b) The final *s* of tous is silent.
2. *Pronoun*.—The final *s* of tous is sounded.
3. *Adverb*.—Tout, in this case, means *quite, entirely*; as : tout habillé (full dressed).
 —See lesson 14, No. 3.

{ aucun : none
 d'aucuns : some (people)
 L'un l'autre { the one...the other }
 Les uns les autres { some...others }
 —one another
 chacun : each one, every one
 plusieurs : several
 quelqu'un } : someone, somebody
 (pl. quelques-uns) } (some, a few)
 tout : all, the whole, everything
 tous } : all, every one
 toutes }
 autrui (m. s.) : others, other people
 on (s.) : { one (indefinite);
 = English indefinite they, people in
 quiconque : whoever [general.
 personne (m.) : { no one, nobody (usually).
 anybody (sometimes).
 [As a Noun (f.) personne = person].
 rien : nothing. [As a Noun (m.), rien = trifle].
 la plupart : most (of them).

Note.—Aucun, personne, rien, being of themselves negative, require the use of *ne* (untranslated) with the verb; as :

Nous n'avons rien = We have nothing.
 Il n'y a personne = There is no one.

PARTICULAR RULES OF NUMBER AND GENDER.

Plural of Proper Nouns.—(a) These remain unchanged when standing for individuals of that name; as : Les deux Corneille (Pierre et Thomas) étaient de Rouen.

(b) They take the plural sign when they stand

7. for some historical group or family; as : les Bourbons, les Horaces.
 for people like those named; as : Les Napoléons sont rares.
 for the works of an author; as : J'ai deux Virgiles.
 for names of countries; as : les deux Amériques.

Feminine of compound Adjectives of colour.—These remain unchanged; as : une ceinture bleu clair (a light blue belt), bleu foncé (dark blue).

Note.—Nouns used to denote colour do not take the plural sign: des gants paille = straw-coloured gloves. Among birds and certain animals, if gender is needed, add the words mâle, femelle.

EXERCISES.

A.—“ On a souvent besoin d'un plus petit que soi.”—Tous les animaux étaient malades.—Ils avaient tous des gants.—Chacun pour soi, Dieu pour tous.—There are but a few flowers in the garden, but they are quite fresh.

B.—Treat the 3 middle sentences of A as in the preceding lesson (B).

Lesson 18.

NOUNS WITH DOUBLE GENDER.

1. aigle { m. male bird
(eagle) { f. {female bird ;
flag, standard.
hymne { f. a church hymn
(hymn) { m. in any other sense.
foudre { f. electric discharge from the
(lightning) { clouds.
m. when used to mark a high
degree of excellence.

2. Pâque { f. Jewish festival
(Easter) { m. Christian feast.

As a Christian feast, it is more commonly spelt Pâques (m. s.). Pâques (f. pl.) is used in Pâques fleuries: Palm Sunday,—and in the sense of Easter duties (in the R. C. Church).

3. Amour (love), délice (delight) and orgue (organ)—are masc. in the singular, and fem. in the plural.

Amour, in the sense of 'darling little thing,' is always masculine.

Délice is very seldom used in the singular.

4. Gens (pl.) meaning people, folk, is fem. when its qualifying adjective precedes it, but masc. when the same follows it. However, when it is used with 'tous' it remains masculine

(a) if preceded by an adjective lacking a distinct form for the feminine ; as: tous les honnêtes gens.

(b) if followed by some epithet or some complement ; as: tous ces gens-là ; tous les gens sensés ; tous les gens de bien.

It is masc. also when denoting a profession ; as: gens d'épée.

Gent (sing. fem.) means nation, race, tribe, and is not used in the plural, except in the phrase: le droit des gens (le droit des nations). La Fontaine describes the mice tribe as 'la gent trotte-menu.'

- aide { f. help
{ m. helper ;
critique { f. criticism ;
{ m. a critic ;
livre { m. book ;
{ f. pound ;
manche { m. handle
{ f. sleeve
[La Manche—The English Channel]
mémoire { f. memory
{ m. précis, memoir
mode { m. mood (in Conjug.)
{ f. fashion
moule { m. mould
{ f. mussel
mousse { m. cabin boy
{ f. moss, froth
page { m. page boy
{ f. page (of a book)
pendule { m. pendulum
{ f. clock
poste { m. post, job, position
{ f. post, postal service
somme { m. sleep, nap
{ f. sum, total
souris { m. smile
{ f. mouse
tour { m. turn, trick
{ f. tower
vase { m. vase, flower-pot
{ f. silt, mud (in stream)
voile { m. veil
{ f. sail

Enfant, élève, are masc. or fem. according to the case.

Names of professions, as: docteur, écrivain (writer), peintre, etc., are masculine,—and used also for females.

Plurals with a double meaning.

- ciseau, m., chisel ; pl. ciseaux { chisels,
{ scissors.
gage, m., pledge ; pl. gages { pledges,
{ wages.
lunette, f. small telescope ; pl. { sm. telescopes,
{ eye glasses.

Lacking the plural form.

- Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, letters of the alphabet used as nouns: pointez vos *i*,
- Foreign words and phrases not yet gallicised: des fac-simile, des Amen.

Lacking the singular form.—aguets, alentours, armoiries, décombres, dépens, frais, funérailles, mœurs, ténèbres.

CONSTRUCTIONS TO BE CAREFULLY NOTED.

1. *To express age* : Use the verb avoir and always express the word an (year, m.)
 How old is he ? = Quel est son âge ?
 What is his age ? = Quel âge a-t-il ?
 { He is nine.—He will be sixteen next week.
 { Il a neuf ans.—Il aura seize ans la semaine prochaine.
2. *To express time* : Always express the word heure (hour, f.),—the word minute may be left out ; and if there is a fraction, it must come after the whole number.
 What's the time, please ? = Quelle heure est-il, s'il vous plait ?
 { It is nine,—ten to nine,—ten past nine,—half past nine.
 { Il est neuf heures, neuf heures moins dix, neuf heures dix, neuf heures et demie.
 { The train stops here from two to two to two two.
 { Le train s'arrête ici de deux heures moins deux à deux heures deux.
 Note.—In giving official information, and often too in conversation, hours are counted from 1 to 24 ; thus : 15 heures = 3 P.M.
3. *To express measurement* :
 { This room is 12 feet by 10.
 { Cette chambre a douze pieds de long sur dix pieds de large.
 That wall is 6 feet high = Ce mur a six pieds de haut.
 The well is 40 feet deep = Le puits a quarante pieds de profondeur.
4. *To express weather* : What's the weather like ? = Quel temps fait-il ?
 It is fine = Il fait beau. It's hot = Il fait chaud. It's cold = Il fait froid.
 It is damp = Il fait humide. The weather is bad = Il fait mauvais temps.
5. Other words usually left out in English which must be expressed in French :
 { Have you any novel ?—Yes, I have. | { What do you think (say) ?
 { Avez-vous des romans ?—Oui, j'en ai. | { Qu'en pensez (dites)-vous ?
 Are you very tired ?—I am. = Etes-vous très fatigué ?—Je le suis.
6. I have now been two years in N. = Je suis à N. depuis deux ans, or Il y a (voici) deux ans que je suis à N.

EXERCISES.

- A.—Quel âge as-tu, mon petit ami ?—I am seven, Sir.—I shall be at your place at 7-15 P. M.
 —Les filles avaient des ceintures rouge foncé.—Why are you bare-headed and bare-footed ?—The late countess was a foreigner.—There are moments when we do feel exhausted.—Margaret is her uncle's favourite.—Avec des si on serait souvent ce qu'on n'est pas toujours.—After all, French Grammar is not so difficult, what do you say?
- B.—as in the preceding lesson (B).
- Important*—From this stage onward, the student is strongly advised, sometimes, when to himself and with nothing particular to do, to frame short French sentences of his own, and treat them as in Lesson 14 (C).

Note.—Let us here call a halt and take a little breath, after all the hard work done ; then, casting a searching look backward, take stock of what we have learnt and ask ourselves whether progress has been up to our expectation—and, with an anticipated 'yes' from one and all, cheerily on again till the top, *i.e.*, the end, is reached. Some difficult ground still remains to be covered, but where there is a will there is a way, and I seem to feel that 'impossible' is a word already and definitely struck out of your dictionary. Forward then, with a will and a smile ! Excelsior !

FRENCH RUDIMENTS

PART III: { 1. The Verbs: { REGULAR,
 { IRREGULAR.
 2. Main Rules of Syntax.



Lesson 19

CONSPECTUS OF THE FRENCH REGULAR VERBS.

	LIVING CONJUGATION		DEAD CONJUGATION		
GROUPS (modern division)	1st	2nd	3rd		
CONJUGATIONS (former division)	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
INFINITIVE ENDINGS	—ER	—IR	—OIR	—RE	
PRESENT PARTICIPLE ENDINGS	—ANT	—ISS—ANT	—ANT	—ANT	—ANT
PAST PARTICIPLE ENDINGS	—É	—I	—U	—U	
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SIMPLE VERBS : 4,000	3,600	300	30	20	50
	3,900		100		

Note.— { In the living conjugation, new verbs formed from nouns usually go to the 1st group, as : téléphone, téléphonier; whereas new verbs formed from adjectives usually fall into the 2nd group, as : rouge, rougir.

PRINCIPAL PARTS (Fr. temps primitifs).—The principal parts of the French verb are here reduced to three, viz. :—

the Present Infinitive, the Present Participle, the Past Participle.

1. From the Present Infinitive are formed the Future Tenses:
Simple Future Indicative and Present Conditional.
2. From the Present Participle are formed the Present Tenses:
 { Present Indicative, Present Imperative,
 { Imperfect Indicative (which is a sort of Present in the Past),
 { Present Subjunctive.
3. From the Past Participle are formed the Past Tenses:
 { Simple Past Indicative (also called Preterite, or Past Definite),
 { Imperfect Subjunctive,
 { all compound tenses.

STEM.—By stem is here meant that part of the verb which remains after removing the ending.

- { (a) The stem of the Present tenses is the stem of the Present Participle.
 { (b) The stem of the Past tenses is the stem of the Past Participle.
 { (c) The stem of the Future tenses is the whole Pres. Infinitive (stem + ending).

VOCABULARY.

Verbs of the 1st group:

aimer : to love	louer : { to praise ;	arracher : to pull out	scier : to saw
parler : to speak	to let, to hire	crier : to shout	lier : to bind
chanter : to sing	fermer : to shut	nouer : to knot	chauffer : to warm
sauter : to jump	monter : to go up	fumer : to smoke	lutter : to fight
éclater : to burst	montrer : to show	planter : to plant	diner : to dine
tremper : to soak	jouer : to play	couper : to cut	siffler : to whistle.

FRENCH RUDIMENTS

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TABLE OF ENDINGS (active voice).

PRESENT TENSES :	PRESENT INDICATIVE.			IMPERFECT INDICAT. (all groups.)	PRES. SUBJUNCT. (all groups.)
	(1st group.)	(other groups.)			
	S. { 1. —e 2. —es 3. —e	—s —s —t			
Pl. { 1. 2. 3.	—ons —ez —ent	—ions —iez —aient	—ions —iez —ent		

PAST TENSES :	SIMPLE PAST INDICATIVE.				IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE.
	(1st group.)	(2nd. gr.) ↓ (3rd gr.)			
	S. { 1. —ai 2. —as 3. —a	—is —is —it	—us —us —ut		
P. { 1. 2. 3.	—âmes —âtes —èrent	—îmes —îtes —îrent	—ûmes —ûtes —urent		
	(v. in <i>ir, re</i>) (verbs in <i>oir</i>)				

FUTURE TENSES :	SIMPLE FUTURE INDIC.		PRESENT CONDITIONAL. (all groups.)
	(all groups.)		
	S. { 1. 2. 3.	—ai —as —a	
Pl. { 1. 2. 3.	—ons —ez —ont	—ais —ais —ait —ions —iez —aient	

Note 1. For the Infinitive and Participle endings, see 'Conspectus.'

2. The *Present Imperative endings* are not shown in the above table. The French Imperative has 3 distinct forms : 2nd person singular, 1st and 2nd persons plural,—and these are the same in most verbs as the corresponding forms of the Present Indicative, after leaving out the Pronoun Subject ; in the case of the Auxiliaries, and a few others, these forms are taken from the Subjunctive instead of the Indicative. The 3rd person, singular and plural, is taken bodily from the corresponding persons of the Subjunctive.—See also *Observ. on Present Tenses*.

3. A careful glance at the above table will show that the following endings are the same in all verbs :

- (a) Present Indicative plural,—except a very few shown under No. 6 in Lesson 21.
- (b) Present Subjunctive,—except the singular of *être* and the 3rd person singular of *avoir*.
- (c) Imperfect Indicative,—without exception.
- (d) Simple Future Indic. and Present Conditional,—without exception.
- (e) The third person plural ends in *nt* in all verbs, in all tenses : *ont* for the Future, and *ent* for all other tenses (barring the 4 mentioned in No. 6 of *Observ. on Present Tenses*,—which end in *ont* in the Pres. Indic.)

EXERCISES.—Conjugate the whole, or part, of any of the verbs given at the foot of the preceding page.



Lesson 20.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE GROUPS.

A. 1ST GROUP:

1. All verbs of the 1st group are regular, except 'aller' (to go) and 'envoyer' (to send).
2. All verbs ending in *cer* or *ger*, keep the *c* and *g* soft throughout the conjugation; therefore, *c* becomes *ç* and *g* becomes *ge* before *a*, *o*, *u*, as: mangeons, reçu, je plaçais,—see Lesson 2, No. 5 (1).
3. All verbs whose stem ends in *y* change this *y* into *i* before a silent ending, but keep it before a sonorous ending; as:
 { envoyer (to send), envoyant, j'envoie.
 { employer (to employ), employant, ils emploient.

This applies to verbs ending in *yer*, and the following four (not of 1st gr.) whose Pres. Participle stem also ends in *y*, viz.: fuir (to flee), croire (to believe), voir (to see), traire (to milk)—(fuyant, croyant, voyant, trayant).

However, verbs ending in *ayer*, *eyer*, may keep the *y* throughout, and they generally do; as: je paye, il grasseye.

4. All verbs having a silent *c* in their penultimate, change it to the sound of *ç* when it is followed by a silent ending or syllable,—see Rules of Euphony, No. 3, b (i).

B. 2ND GROUP:

1. All verbs of the 2nd group are regular and have this peculiarity that they add *iss* to the stem before taking on the ending of the Present Participle (and, of course, tenses derived therefrom).
2. Observe however that:

haïr (to hate) drops the diaeresis in the Pres. Indic. singular;
bénir (to bless) has two Past Participles: *béni* and *bénit*, the latter being now mostly used as an Adjective only and restricted to a liturgical blessing by a priest, as in: eau bénite (holy water).
fleurir (to blossom, to flourish) has two Present Participle forms:
 { fleurissant = bursting into blossoms (literal meaning)
 { florissant = doing well, prospering, flourishing.
saillir follows two conjugations (see under Irregular Verbs, III).

C. 3RD GROUP:

All verbs ending in *cevoir* keep the *c* soft throughout: recevoir (to receive), reçu, je reçois.

VOCABULARY.

VERBS OF THE 1ST GROUP:

appeler : to call	peser : to weigh
jeter : to throw	lever : to raise
mêler : to mix	achever : to end
semer : to sow	sécher : to dry
geler : to freeze	juger : to judge
manger : to eat	nager : to swim
commencer : to begin	payer : to pay
acheter : to buy	essayer : to try
placer : to place	effrayer : to frighten
annoncer : to announce	nettoyer : to clean
chauffer : to warm	tirer : to pull; to shoot.

VERBS OF THE 2ND GROUP:

finir : to finish	abolir : to abolish
polir : to polish	adoucir : to soften
vernir : to varnish	raccourcir : to shorten
noircir : to blacken	maigrir : to grow thin
jaillir : to gush out	compatir : to sympathise
vomir : to vomit	obéir : to obey
punir : to punish	mugir : to bellow
fléchir : to bend	rougir : { to blush { to redden
réfléchir : { to reflect { to think	banir : to banish
guérir : to cure	bâtir : to build.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES OF AGREEMENT.

SUBJECT AND VERB:

1. When singular subjects of the 3rd person are joined by *ou* or *ni*, the verb is in the singular and agrees with the last-named subject, if the action of the verb applies to one subject only ; but the verb is in the plural if its action applies to all the subjects (jointly or in succession) ; thus :
Pierre ou Jean sera président : Peter or John will be president.
Ni Pierre ni Jean ne seront président : Neither Peter nor John will be president.
{ Ni l'or ni la grandeur ne nous rendent heureux :
{ Neither gold nor greatness make us happy.
2. Subjects of different persons joined by *et*, *ou*, *ni*, want the verb in the plural and in the prior person. In this case, the subjects are often summed up in the plural Pers. Pronoun of the prior person, and with it the verb then agrees. Thus :
Ni vous ni moi n'aurons de prix : Neither you nor I will get a prize.
Edouard et toi vous irez à la chasse : Edward and you will go for a shoot.
3. When the verb has several subjects more or less synonymous, or forming a gradation winding up in a climax, or summed up in one word at the end, it agrees with the last named subject ; thus :
Hommes, femmes, enfants, tout était descendu.
Leurs amis, leurs parents, leur conscience, Dieu lui-même les condamne.
4. When the subject is a collective noun in the singular, the verb follows in the singular ; as : *Le comité se retira pour délibérer.* When the collective is followed by a complement, the verb agrees with the former or the latter according to the one to which the action of the verb chiefly refers ; thus : *Une foule de voitures encombra la rue.—Une multitude de passions agitaient la foule.*

Note.—*La plupart* (most, most of them) :

- { used alone,—is followed by the verb in the plural.*
{ with a complement,—the verb agrees with the complement.

B. ADJECTIVE AND NOUN:

1. An adjective qualifying several nouns of the same gender takes the plural of that gender.
 If the nouns are names of persons of different genders, the adjective takes the masculine plural form, as : *Cette mère et ce père sont vraiment heureux.*
 If the nouns are names of things of different genders, the adjective usually agrees with the last named, as : *Ce jeune homme est d'un courage et d'une modestie étonnante.*
2. An adjective qualifying nouns joined by *ou* or *ni* will be plural if it qualifies them all,—but singular if it qualifies one only ; thus : *Ils vivent de chair ou de poisson crus :* They live on raw meat or fish [*i.e.* on both].—*Je vois déjà le père ou le fils exposé à la mort* [one of the two only].
3. Several adjectives in the singular may qualify a plural noun, when each adjective qualifies it separately ; or the noun may be in the singular and the article repeated with each adjective ; thus : *Les littératures anglaise, française et indienne.*—or : *La littérature anglaise, la française et l'indienne.*

EXERCISES.

A.—In the above, where examples are not given to illustrate a particular case, supply them.

B.—As in the preceding lesson.

Lesson 21.

PARTICULAR OBSERVATIONS ON THE TENSES.

A. PRESENT TENSES :

1. All verbs of the 1st group drop the final *s* in the 2nd person singular Present Imperative,—except when followed by *en* or *y* (see Rules of Euphony) ; thus : écoute (listen), ouvre la porte (open the door) ; vas-y, manges-en (go there, eat some).
2. All verbs of the 2nd group drop the final *ss* of the stem in the singular only of the Present Indicative (and consequently of the Present Imperative) ; thus : finir, Pres. Part. finissant, Pres. Indic. je finis, tu finis, il finit,—but : nous finissons,...
3. Most verbs of the 3rd group whose stem ends in a consonant drop that consonant in the singular only of the Present Indicative ; thus : dormir, dormant ; je dors, tu dors, il dort,—but : nous dormons,...

(a) If that consonant is *s* (or double *s* as 'in maudissant'), or *v*, it always drops out ;

thus : { dire (to say), disant ; je dis, tu dis, il dit.
 { écrire (to write), écrivant ; j'écris, tu écris, il écrit.

(b) If that consonant is double *t*, the last *t* drops out : battre (to beat), je bats,...

(c) If that consonant is *d*, it is retained : vendre (to sell), je vends,...

(d) The ending *t* of the 3rd person drops out if the stem ends in *d* or *t* ; thus : il bat ; il vend.

4. Verbs ending with the sound of *indre* retain the *d* in the Infinitive only (and of course its derivatives), and the *n* becomes liquid (i.e., *gn*) before all endings beginning with a vowel. Such are : craindre (to fear), plaindre (to pity), joindre (to join), peindre (to paint), oindre (to anoint), teindre (to dye, to stain), éteindre (to extinguish). Thus : craindre, craignant ; je crains,....nous craignons,...

Note.—The Past Participle ending of these verbs is *t* : craint, plaint, joint,...

5. Six verbs in *ir* of the 3rd group take their endings of the Present Indicative from the 1st group. These are : couvrir (to cover), offrir (to offer), ouvrir (to open), souffrir (to suffer), cueillir (to cull, to pluck),—and saillir (for which see Irreg. Verbs, III) ; thus : je couvre, il souffre, tu ouvres.

Note.—(a) The first four have their Past Participle in *ert* :
 couvert, offert, ouvert, souffert.
 (b) Cueillir has je cueillerai in the Future (not cueillirai).

6. IRREGULAR ENDINGS IN THE PRESENT INDICATIVE :

(a) 1st and 2nd pers. sing. :—Three verbs in *oir*, viz., pouvoir (to be able), valoir (to be worth), vouloir (to wish, to want), take *x* instead of *s* ; thus : je peux, tu vaux, je veux.

(b) 3rd pers. sing. :—All verbs (of the 3rd group) whose stem ends in *d* or *t* drop the ending *t* ; (see A, 3, d, above) as : mettre (to put), mettant, il met.

Avoir, asseoir (to sit), vaincre (to conquer), also drop the ending *t* : il a, il assied, il vainc.

(c) 1st person plural : Only one verb is irregular : être,—nous sommes.

(d) 2nd person plural : Three verbs end in *tes* instead of *ez* : être, dire, faire (to make, to do).—vous êtes, dites, faites.

(e) 3rd person plural : Four verbs end in *ont* instead of *ent* : avoir, être, aller (to go), faire,—ils ont, sont, vont, font.

7. For verbs with a double stem, see Irreg. Verbs, V.

PARTICULAR OBSERVATIONS ON THE TENSES (*contd.*)

B.—PAST TENSES :

1. The Simple Past Indicative has always a circumflex accent on the 1st vowel of the ending in the 1st and 2nd persons plural ; as : nous vîmes, vous fûtes ;—and the Imperfect Subjunctive has the same always on the vowel of the ending of the 3rd person singular ; as : qu'il mourût, qu'il chantât, qu'il finît.
2. (a) With the exception of the initial vowel, the endings of the Simple Past Indicative and Imperfect Subjunctive respectively are the same in all verbs :—Simple Past Indic. : -s (i in 1st gr.), -s, -t (nil in 1st gr.), -mes, -tes, -rent ; Imperfect Subj. : -sse, -sses, -t, -ssions, -ssiez, -ssent (see Table of Endings).
 (b) That initial vowel, *a*, *i*, *u*, runs right through the tense (except in 3rd pers. pl. of Simple Past of 1st group) : je finis, il finit, ils finirent.
 (c) In any verb, the initial vowel of the Imperfect Subjunctive ending is the same as that of the Simple Past ending ; Thus : je finis, que je finisse ; je chantai, que je chantasse ; je reçus, que je reçusse.
 (d) That initial vowel is always *a* in verbs of the 1st group (except *é* in 3rd pers. pl. S. P. Indic.), *i* in verbs of the 2nd group, *i* or *u* in verbs of the 3rd group.
3. All Past Participles of verbs of the 1st group end in *é*.
 All " " " " 2nd " " " *i*.
 All Past Participles of regular verbs of the 3rd group end in *i* or *u*. } (see Conspectus)

C. FUTURE TENSES :

1. All regular verbs in *oir* (old 3rd conjugation) drop *oi* before taking on the Future endings : recevoir, je recevrai ; devoir, je devrai.
Note.—In 'avoir' and 'savoir' (to know) the *v* is, besides, changed into *u* : j'aurai, je saurai.
2. All verbs in *re* (old 4th conjugation) drop *e* before adding the Future endings : vendre, je vendrai.
3. The stem of the Conditional is, in all verbs, the same as the stem of the Future ; in these two, only the endings differ.

VOCABULARY.

VERBS OF 1ST GROUP.

marcher : to walk
 chercher : { to search
 { to look for
 regarder : to look at
 trouver : to find
 cacher : to hide
 casser : to break
 donner : to give
 viser : { to aim at
 { to sign
 durer : to last
 ramer : to row
 souffler : to blow
 demander : to ask
 prier : to pray
 lier : to bind

tâcher : to try
 raconter : to relate
 espérer : to hope
 tarder : to delay
 augmenter : to increase
 diminuer : to decrease
 noyer : to drown
 oublier : to forget
 jurer : to swear
 porter : to carry
 apporter : to bring
 emporter : to take away
 mener : to lead
 amener : to bring
 emmener : to take away.
 tacher : to stain

VERBS OF 2ND GROUP.

nourrir : to feed
 jouir : to enjoy
 ensevelir : to bury
 embellir : to adorn
 choisir : to choose.

VERBS OF 3RD GROUP.

sentir : to smell, to feel
 partir : to leave, to set out
 dormir : to sleep
 mordre : to bite
 perdre : to lose
 attendre : to wait
 rendre : to give back
 rompre : to break [*keeps the*
 p in Pres. Ind. Sing.].

CORRESPONDENCE OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH TENSES.

	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
PRESENT	{ Simple : I sing	Present : je chante.
	{ Continuous : I am singing	<i>Nil</i>
	{ Perfect : I have sung	Compound Past : j'ai chanté.
	{ „ contin. : I have been singing	<i>Nil</i>
PAST	{ Simple : I sang	Simple or Compound Past : { je chantai ; {j'ai chanté.
	{ Continuous : I was singing	Imperfect : je chantaïs.
	{ Perfect : I had sung	{ Pluperfect : j'avais chanté.
	{ „ contin. : I had been singing	{ Past Anterior : j'eus chanté. <i>Nil</i>
FUTURE	{ Simple : I shall sing	Future Simple : je chanterai.
	{ Continuous : I shall be singing	<i>Nil</i>
	{ Perfect : I shall have sung	Future Anterior : j'aurai chanté.
	{ „ contin. : I shall have b. sing.	<i>Nil</i>

PREPOSITIONS WITH A VERB AS OBJECT.—Whereas in English all Prepositions take the verb-object in its Gerund form (*v.g.* after seeing, before coming), all French Prepositions want their verb-object in the Infinitive,—‘en’ being the only one that takes the Gerund (or Pres. Part.) form of the verb ; thus : *avant de sortir, après avoir vu, en marchant, pour entrer.*

USES OF THE PAST TENSES (INDICATIVE).

There are five different kinds of Past Tenses in French.

1. THE IMPERFECT denotes a past action still in being when another action began, as :
Je lisais quand il est entré = I was reading when he entered. It is also used :

(a) to denote repeated action, or habit, in the past ; as :

{ A Bombay je me levais tous les jours à 6 heures.
{ In Bombay I *used* to get up every day at 6 o'clock.

(b) in some cases instead of the Past Conditional, as :

{ S'il avait dit un mot, on le fusillait (for : on l'aurait fusillé).
{ If he had said a word, they would have shot him.

2. THE SIMPLE PAST (Preterite, or Past Definite) denotes an action done in the past and completely finished. It cannot therefore be modified by an adverb of time reaching up to the present. The time of the action is often specified (hence the name : Past Definite).

Thus : Je le vis hier,—la semaine passée = I saw him yesterday,—last week.

"Je le vis ce matin" would be right if the time of speaking is the afternoon,
wrong if the time of speaking is the morning.

Note:—It is particularly used in historical descriptions.

3. THE COMPOUND PAST (Past Indefinite) denotes an action done in the past; it is modified either by an adverb denoting present time, or by some vague expression of time, or by no time at all (whence the name : Past Indefinite).

Thus : Je l'ai vu aujourd'hui,—cette semaine-ci = I saw him to-day,—this week.

In practice, however, particularly in ordinary conversation, the Compound Past may be used to denote any past action taken singly, i.e. without reference to any other past action.

4. THE PLUPERFECT denotes a past action done and completed before another past action began ; as : J'avais fini mon déjeuner quand il est entré : I had finished my breakfast when he entered.

5. THE PAST ANTERIOR denotes a past action done and completed directly and immediately before another equally past. It is usually introduced by such conjunctions as quand, dès que, aussitôt que (when, as soon as); as : Dès que j'eus fini mon déjeuner je m'endormis = As soon as I finished my breakfast I went off to sleep.

Note that the other past action is expressed by the Simple Past.

Add:—The French Simple Present and Simple Future are used practically as in English. Remember, however, that the French use the Future for an action which, though future, the English often express by the Present.

Thus : I'll tell you when you come back = Je t'en parlerai quand tu reviendras.

The Present may be used for the Future, when the latter is immediate, as : je pars ce soir.

EXERCISES.

- A.—Pick out three sentences from this lesson and deal with them as shown in Lesson 14, C.
B.—Make out 3 simple and 2 complex sentences to illustrate the rules of agreement of French Past Participles.

Lesson 23.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

I. VERBS IRREGULAR IN THEIR CHIEF AND DERIVATIVE TENSES :—

	<i>Pres. Particip.</i>	<i>Past Particip.</i>	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Simple Past</i>
1. conclure : to conclude	—	conclu	—	je conclus, ...
2. conduire : to lead	conduisant	conduit	—	je conduisis, ...
3. connaître : to know	connaissant	connu	—	je connus, ...
4. coudre ; to sew	cousant	cousu	je couds, ... il coud	—
5. courir : to run	—	couru	—	je courus, ...
6. croire : to believe	croyant	cru	—	je crus, ...
7. croître : to grow	croissant	crû	—	je crûs, ...
8. dire : to say	disant	dit	vous dites	je dis, ...
9. écrire : to write	écrivait	écrit	—	j'écrivis, ...
10. faire : to do, to make	faisant	fait	{ vous faites, ils font.	je fis, ...
11. lire : to read	lisant	lu	—	je lus, ...
12. mouire : to grind	moulant	moulu	{ je mouds, il moud,	je moulus, ...
13. naître : to be born	naissant	né	—	je naquis, ...
14. plaie : to please	plaisant	plu	—	je plus, ...
15. prendre : to take	prenant	pris	je prends, ...	je pris, ...
16. résoudre : to solve, to resolve.	résolvant	{ résolu résous (f. résoute)	{ je résous, il résout,	je résolus, ...
17. (se) taire : to keep quiet	taisant	tu	—	je (me) tus, ...
18. vainere : to conquer	vainquant	—	{ je vaincs, il vaine, nous vainquons, ils vainquent.	je vainquis, ...
19. vivre : to live	—	vécu	—	je vécus, ...
20. voir : to see	voyant	vu	—	je vis, ...

Note.— { 1. A few of them, mentioned before, are here omitted,
2. Derivatives are usually conjugated like the parent verb.

Simple Future.	Pres. Subjunct.	REMARKS.
—	—	{ Inclure (to include, enclose) has for Past Part. <i>inclus</i> . { Reclus is used as an Adj. or Noun (man of retired disposition).
—	—	{ Likewise all verbs in <i>nuire</i> ,—though <i>nuire</i> and <i>luire</i> have <i>nui</i> , <i>lui</i> as Past Part.
—	—	{ Likewise <i>paraître</i> : to appear, to look. { Verbs in <i>offrir</i> and <i>offrir</i> keep the circumflex before <i>t</i> .
—	—	
Je courrai,...	—	{ Keeps last consonant of stem in Pres. Indic. Singular. { Old form : <i>courre</i> , used only in "chasse à courre."
—	—	
—	—	{ See above : verbs in <i>offrir</i> . { Besides, it takes the circumflex over all endings of forms similar to those of <i>croire</i> : <i>croû</i> , <i>je crois</i> .
—	—	{ Among the compounds, 'redire' alone has 'vous redites'; and 'maudire' (to curse) has 'maudissant', (this v. is regular for all the rest).
—	—	
Je ferai,...	Que je fasse,...	{ In this verb, <i>ai</i> , followed by a syllable which begins with <i>s</i> , is sounded as silent <i>e</i> (not <i>é</i>);—also in <i>faiseur</i> .
—	—	{ Verbs in <i>ire</i> insert a sort of euphonic <i>s</i> between the stem and the ending of the Pres. Participle,—except <i>écrire</i> , <i>rire</i> .
—	—	
—	—	Note.— { <i>née</i> (in mortuary notices) = born, i.e., whose maiden name was. { <i>puîsne</i> (Fr. <i>puîné</i>) = born after, inferior or junior (judge).
—	—	Note.— { (1) <i>plait-il?</i> = please? beg your pardon? { (2) R. S. V. P. = <i>répondez</i> , s'il vous <i>plait</i> .
—	—	{ Final <i>n</i> of the stem is doubled before a silent ending. { (see Rules of Euphony.)
—	—	{ Likewise <i>absoudre</i> (to absolve), <i>dissoudre</i> (to dissolve). { Past Part. in <i>u</i> : <i>absolu</i> , <i>dissolu</i> ; Past Part. in <i>ous</i> (f. <i>oute</i>) <i>absous</i> , <i>dissous</i> .— <i>Absolu</i> , as an Adjective, means absolute.
—	—	
—	—	{ The only irregularity in <i>vainere</i> is that <i>e</i> is retained before a consonant and <i>u</i> , but changed to <i>qu</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>o</i> . { It also keeps the last consonant of the stem in the Pres. Indicative singular, and drops the ending <i>t</i> of 3rd pers. sing.
—	—	
Je verrai,...	—	{ <i>Pourvoir</i> (to provide) has <i>je pourvoirai</i> and <i>je pourvus</i> ;— { <i>Prévoir</i> (to foresee) has <i>je prévoirai</i> .—For the rest, they are like <i>voir</i> .

Lesson 24.

II. VERBS IRREGULAR IN THEIR CHIEF PARTS ONLY.

	<i>Pres. Partic.</i>	<i>Past Partic.</i>	REMARKS.
1. Circoncire : to circumcise	circoncisant	circoncis	{ 1. See verbs in <i>ire</i> (No. 11 in previous table) for addit. <i>s</i> in Pres. Part. { 2. For the Simple Past of these verbs, merely change the final <i>i</i> , <i>is</i> , or <i>it</i> of the Past Part. into <i>is</i> , <i>as</i> : <i>suffi</i> , <i>je suffis</i> ; <i>mis</i> , <i>je mis</i> .
2. Confire : to stew (like fruits)	confisant	confit	
3. Mettre : to put, to place	—	mis	
4. Rire : to laugh	—	ri	
5. Suffire : to suffice	suffisant	suffi	
6. Suivre : to follow	—	suivi	
7. Vêtir : to clothe	—	vêtu	{ Keeps last consonant of stem in Pres. Indic. sing., and drops ending <i>t</i> of 3rd pers. sing.
Note.—Investir (to invest, to surround) belongs to the 2nd group, and is regular.			

IV. DEFECTIVE AND IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The following are impersonal :—

Falloir (to be necessary) : { *Present Indic.* il faut ;—*Imperfect*, il fallait ;—
 { *Simple Past*, il fallut ;—*Future*, il faudra ;—
 { *Pres. Subjunct.*, qu'il faille ;—*Past Part.*, fallu. —

Pleuvoir (to rain) : { *Pres. Indic.*, il pleut ;—*Imperfect*, il pleuvait ;—
 { *Simple Past*, il plut ;—*Future*, il pleuvra ;—
 { *Pres. Subjunct.*, qu'il pleuve ;—*Past Partic.*, plu.

Geler (to freeze), neiger (to snow), tonner (to thunder), are regular.

Bruiner (to drizzle), regular, is chiefly used in the Present and Past tenses.

III. VERBS IRREGULAR IN THEIR DERIVATIVE TENSES ONLY.

	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Simple Future</i>	<i>Pres. Subjunct.</i>	REMARKS.
1. aller : to go	{ Je vais, tu vas il va, —, —, ils vont.	j'irai,...	{ que j'aile tu ailles, qu'il aille, qu'ils aillent.	In <i>Pres. Subjunctive</i> <i>ail</i> becomes liquid (<i>aill</i>) before a silent ending.
2. envoyer : to send	—	j'enverrai.	—	

- Saillir { (Group 2) = to gush, to rush out,—regular throughout.
{ (Group 3) = { to jut out } —regular, except in the *Pres.* and *Future Indic.* where it follows *cueillir*.
 { to project }
- Note 1.—Assaillir (to assail, to attack) and tressaillir (to startle, shudder, be thrilled) are both of the 3rd group and regular, except that in the *Present Indicative* they follow *cueillir*.
2. Bouillir (to boil) merely loses the liquid ending (*ill*) of the stem in the *Pres. Indic. Sing.*

The following are defective:—

1. Bruire (to make a confused noise) used chiefly in the *Infin.* The *Present Partic.* bruyant is now chiefly used as *Adject.*
2. Choir (to fall);—chu (fallen) ; je choisis...nous choyons...; je cherrai, ...
{ Déchoir (to fall off, deteriorate) gives the *Past Participle* déchu.
{ Echoir (to fall to one's lot, to occur) gives *Pres. Part.* échéant, *Past Part.* échu.
3. Clore (to close),—used in the *Pres. Indic. Sing.*: je clos,...il clôt, and the *Past Part.* clos.
4. Faillir (to fail, to be on the point of, to betray); *Past Partic.* failli ; regular, but not used in the *Pres. Indic. Sing.*
5. Férir (to strike) used only in the phrase: sans coup férir=without striking a blow.
6. Forfaire (to forfeit) is used only in the *Past Partic.* forfait, and comp. tenses.
7. Gésir (to lie stretched) is used only in the *Pres. Indic.* il git, nous gisons, etc.; and in the *Imperfect*, je gisais, etc.
(On tombstones in cemeteries: ci-git=here lies.)
8. Honnir (to dishonour) is scarcely ever used, except in the *Past Participle*, honni: "Honni soit qui mal y pense !"
9. Ouïr (to hear, to listen) used chiefly in *Infinitive* and compound tenses,—*Past Partic.* ouï. (In British law courts: Oyez ! Oyez ! =listen ! silence !)
10. Paitre (to graze, browse), used in *Infinitive*, and in *Pres. Partic.* paissant, with its derivatives.
11. Poindre (to begin to appear) is not used except in the *Infin.* and the 3rd pers. sing. *Future*.
12. Seoir { (to be becoming, to suit) used in *Infinitive* and 3rd pers. sing. of
 some tenses only, as: il sied, ils sièent, il seyait, il siéra.
 { (to be situated) used only in both *Partic.* séant, sis.
—For *asseoir*, see next table of *Irreg. Verbs*.—Note also the nouns: séant, séance, bienséance.
13. Traire (to draw, to milk); *Pres. Part.* trayant ; *Past Part.* trait,—regular, except for the *Simple Past* which is not used.

Lesson 25.

V. VERBS WITH DOUBLE STEMS.

Note.—{ 1. *Weak Stem*, before strong or sonorous endings,
2. *Strong Stem*, before weak or silent endings (Pres. Ind. & Subj.).

1. Acquérir (to acquire). { W. Stem: *acquér-* }
 { Str. Stem: *acquier-* }

Past Part.: *acquis*; Future: *j'acquerrai*.

Regular for the rest.—Likewise, *conquérir* (to conquer).

2. Asseoir (to sit). { W. Stem: *assey or assoy-* } Past Partic.: *assis*;
 { Str. Stem: *assied-* }

Future: *j'assiérai, or j'asseyerai, or j'assoirai*;

Pres. Subjunct.: *que j'asseye, or que j'assoie*.

Note.—{ (a) The weak stem *assey* is on the whole more used than *assoy*.
(b) The verb itself is more generally used in the reflexive form.

3. Boire (to drink). { W. Stem: *buv-* } Past Participle: *bu*.
 { Str. Stem: *boiv-* }

Regular for the rest.

4. Devoir (to owe; to have to). { W. Stem: *dev-* } Past Part.: *dû* (circumflex in
 { Str. Stem: *doiv-* } masc. sing. only).

Regular for the rest.—All verbs in *croire* are conjugated likewise.

5. Mourir (to die). { W. Stem: *mour-* } Past Participle: *mort*;
 { Str. Stem: *meur-* }

Simple Past: *je mourus*; Future: *je mourrai*.

6. Mouvoir (to move). { W. Stem: *mouv-* } Past Part.: *mû* (circumflex in masc.
 { Str. Stem: *meuv-* } sing. only).

Regular for the rest.

7. Pouvoir (to be able).. { W. Stem: *pouv-* } Past Partic.: *pu*.
 { Str. Stem: *peuv-* }

Pres. Indic.: { *je peux* }, *tu peux, il peut, etc.*—(Interrog.: *puis-je ?*);
 { *je puis* }

Future: *je pourrai*; Pres. Subjunct.: *que je puisse, etc.*

Note.—*Puissant* (powerful) is now an adjective; same stem as *je puis, que je puisse*.

8. Savoir (to know). { W. Stem: *sav-* } Pres. Partic.: { *savant* (Adj.),
 { Str. Stem: *saiv-* }
 { 3rd Stem: *sach-* } { *sachant*.

Past Part.: *su*; Future: *je saurai*; Pres. Subj.: *que je sache,*

Pres. Imperative: *sache, sachons, sachez*.—Pr. Ind. 3rd p. pl., *ils savent*.

Note.—(a) The third stem *sach* is found only in the Pres. Partic., Pres. Subjunct., and Pres. Imperative.

(b) { *A mon insu* = Without my knowledge.
 { *Au su et au vu de tous* = Openly, publicly.

9. Valoir (to be worth). { W. Stem: *val-* } Past Partic.: *valu*;
 { Str. Stem: *vaul-* }

Pres. Indic.: *je vaux, tu vaux, il vaut, nous valons,, ils valent*;

Future: *je vaudrai*; Pres. Subj.: *que je vaille,, que nous valions*,
(where *al* becomes liquid, *aill*, as in *aller*,—which see).

Note.—*Prévaloir* (to prevail) has in the Subjunct. *que je prévale, etc.*

10. Venir (to come). { W. stem : ven- } . Past Participle : venu.
 { Str. stem : vien- }

Simple Past : je vins, ..., nous vinmes; Fut. : je viendrai.—Tenir (to hold) is conjugated likewise.

(For the doubling of n in 'vien' before silent endings, see Rules of Euphony.)

11. Vouloir (to wish, to will). { W. stem : voul- } . Past Participle : voulu.
 { Str. stem : veul- }

Pres. Indic. : je veux, tu veux, il veut, etc.; Fut. : je voudrai, etc.

Present Subjunct. : que je veuille, ...que nous voulions, etc.—(compare with valoir and aller for the liquid l);

Present Imperat. : veuillez, veuillons, veuillez, —used chiefly in the sense of: please, be pleased to. The Condit. *je voudrais* usually means *I would like*.

NOTES ON THESE VERBS :

- (a) Acquérir, asseoir, mourir, venir keep the last consonant of the stem in the Pres. Indic. singular.
- (b) Pouvoir, valoir, vouloir take *x* instead of *s* as ending of the 1st and 2nd persons sing. Pres. Indicative.
- (c) Wherever the Simple Past is not shown, its endings begin with the same vowel as that of the Past Participle; thus: acquis, j'acquis; bu, je bus; dû, je dus; voulu, je voulus.

EXERCISES.

Off and on take a few of the irregular verbs and conjugate them fully (not necessarily always in writing), and make sure of the right forms.



Lesson 26.

DUTY OR OBLIGATION

- is expressed by {
1. *devoir* followed by the infinitive,
Ex. : { Je dois vous quitter maintenant.
 { I must leave you now.
 2. *falloir* followed by
 { (a) the infinitive: Il me faut partir = I must go.
 { (b) the subjunctive: Il faut que je parte = „ „ „

USES OF THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN 'ON.'

1. It corresponds to the impersonal, indefinite *they*, people in general.
Ex. : { Qu'est-ce qu'on dit ?—On dit qu'il y aura congé.
 { What do they say ?—They say there will be a holiday.
2. It frequently helps to turn an English passive into a French active, as :
 { The rumour is being circulated that.....
 { On fait courir le bruit que.....
 { The prisoners were ordered to get into camp.
 { On ordonna aux prisonniers de rentrer au camp.
3. It is used, in familiar conversation, for a definite Personal Pronoun, when the context or circumstances preclude all ambiguity. Thus :
 { Will you come with us to-morrow ?—I'll see.
 { Voulez-vous nous accompagner demain ?—On verra.
I am not such a fool ! = On n'est pas si bête !

USES OF THE PRONOUN 'ÇA' with 'ÊTRE.'

It is often used with *être*, as a singular subject, whether *être* is in the singular (when the complement is singular or a Pers. Pron. of 1st or 2nd pers. pl.) or in the plural (when the complement, Noun or Personal Pronoun of the 3rd pers., is plural), with the meaning of 'this thing, that object taken as one whole' :

Thus : { C'est moi.—Ce sont eux.—C'est vous.—C'est un Russe.—C'est une montre.
 { It's I. —It's they. —It's you. —He is a Russian.—It's a watch.

Note.—Compare, C'est un Russe and Il est Russe.

2. With reference to a word or sentence as antecedent, when the complement of *être* is an adjective :

Ce stands for a sentence going before, *il* for a sentence coming after,

Ex. : { Les récents tremblements de terre sont de vrais cataclysmes.—C'est vrai.
 { Of late, earthquakes have been real cataclysms.—That's true.
 { Il est vrai que nous sommes partis un peu tard.
 { It is true that we started a bit late.

Note.—'C'est vrai ce qu'il vous a dit' is emphatic for 'Ce qu'il vous a dit est vrai.'

EXERCISES.

- A.—Pick out three sentences from those given in 'Rules for the use of the Subjunctive,' and deal with them as in Lesson 14, C.
- B.—Correct the following sentence, if required,—giving reasons for your corrections :—
'Les blés que nous avons vu semer sont déjà mis en grange, mais ceux que nous avons vu germer ne sont pas encore coupés.'



RULES FOR THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

It must be borne in mind

- (a) that the Fr. Subjunctive is never used in a principal clause, or in a simple sentence—unless it be optative; as:
- Vive la France!—Vive le roi! = Long live the king!
 Dieu bénisse notre noble roi! = God bless our noble king!
 Dieu bénisse notre aimable souveraine! = God bless our gracious queen!
- (b) that the French Subjunctive is usually a mood of uncertainty, doubt, possibility, or remote probability,—whereas the Indicative is the mood of certainty, fact, fixed belief.

Use the Subjunctive in a subordinate clause:

1. When the verb in the principal clause expresses a feeling of the mind, or an order, a command, or a positive doubt, or a negation (as *nier*, *ignorer*); thus:

I am pleased that he is gone = *Je suis content qu'il soit parti.*
 I want him to come to-morrow = *Je veux qu'il vienne demain.*
 I doubt whether he is up = *Je doute qu'il soit levé.*
 J'ignorais qu'il fût présent = I didn't know he was present.

2. When the principal verb is a verb like to say, to believe, to think, used negatively or interrogatively; thus:

I say that he is late = *Je dis qu'il est en retard.*
but: I don't think you are very late = *Je ne crois pas que vous soyez très en retard.*
 Do you think I am late? = *Pensez-vous que je sois en retard?*

3. When the principal verb is impersonal like *il faut* (it is necessary), *il convient* (it becomes, it suits), *il importe* (it is important); *il suffit* (it is enough); *il est possible*, *juste*, *raisonnable* (it is possible, just, reasonable), and the like.

Thus: { You must be here at 4 P.M.
 { *Il faut que vous soyez ici à 4 heures du soir (à 16 heures).*
 { It is impossible for them to be ready in time.
 { *Il est impossible qu'ils soient prêts à temps.*

4. When the subordinate clause is introduced by a compound subordinative conjunction like *afin que* (in order that), *avant que* (before), *de peur que* (lest), *quoique* (although), *pourvu que* (provided that), *à moins que* (unless),—see Appendix, 3. Thus:

Close the gate that he may not go out = *Fermez la porte pour qu'il ne puisse pas sortir.*

5. After such locutions as *qui que*, *quoi que*, *si...que*, *quel que*; thus:

Qui que vous soyez = Whoever you may be; *Quoi qu'il en dise* = Whatever he may say;
Si fort que vous soyez = However strong you may be; *Quel qu'en soit le prix.*

6. When the subordinate clause is introduced by a relative pronoun connected with a superlative, or its equivalent, in the principal clause.

Thus: { *C'est le plus grand malheur qui puisse lui arriver.*
 { It is the greatest misfortune that can befall him.

7. After 'que' used to avoid the repetition of 'si' (if) or of one of the conjunctions under 4 above; as:

{ *S'il arrive et que je ne sois pas là, dites-lui d'attendre.*
 { If he comes and I am not there, tell him to wait.

CAUTION.—In a subordinate clause, the Infinitive is usually preferable to the Subjunctive, provided of course the meaning remains clear.

EXERCISES.

Account for the mood of the verbs in the following (subord. clauses):

'Les soldats criaient qu'on les menât au combat, qu'ils voulaient venger la mort de leur général, qu'on les laissât faire, qu'ils étaient furieux.'



Lesson 27.

USE OF 'NE,' WITHOUT 'PAS,' AS A NEGATION.

'Ne' may be, and generally is, used alone, without 'pas,' as a full negative:

1. With the verbs *pouvoir*, *savoir* (not, however, in the sense of acquired knowledge), *cesser* (to cease), *oser* (to dare).

Thus: *Il n'a pu se le procurer* = He couldn't get it.

Je ne sais que dire = I don't know what to say.

2. After a relative pronoun followed by a subjunctive in a subordinate clause.

{ *Il n'y en a pas un seul parmi eux que je ne connaisse.*

{ I know every one of them (lit. there is not one among them whom I do not know).

3. With verbs like *consentir* (to agree), *prendre garde* (to take care), when used conditionally; as:

{ *S'il n'y consent, il sera fusillé.*

{ If he does not agree to it, he will be shot.

{ *S'il n'y prend garde, il se fera ramasser.*

{ If he is not careful, he will be caught (found out, hauled up).

4. After *que* used in the sense of *pourquoi*; thus:

Que ne le disiez-vous? = Why didn't you say so?

5. In a few locutions, as: *je n'ai que faire de* (I have no need of), *n'importe qui* (anyone), *à Dieu ne plaise!* (God forbid!),—wherein 'pas' is never used.

Note.—Negation is expressed as follows:

(a) absolutely and by itself,—non; as: *L'as-tu vu?*—Non. (see also Lesson 14, No. 4).

(b) with a verb { (i) finite,—ne...pas. (see Lesson 9).
(ii) infinite,—ne pas, followed by the verb, as:
pour ne pas vous déranger = not to trouble you.

(c) with an adjective or adverb in elliptical phrases,—pas; as:

{ pas possible, pas encore, pas toujours, pas du tout.

{ impossible, not yet, not always, not at all.

Note.—pas que je sache = not to my knowledge.

(d) with a Past Participle used as an ordinary adjective,—non; as:

{ des rues non pavées, des chandelles non allumées.

{ unpaved streets, unlit candles.

Variations of ne...pas: { ne...point (—stronger than ne...pas);
ne...guère (little, seldom);
ne...plus (no more, not anymore);
non plus in a negative phrase = likewise, either; as:
ni moi non plus = nor I either, neither I.

SEQUENCE OF SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES.

The use of the Subjunctive tenses in subordinate clauses depends principally on the idea the writer or speaker wishes to convey. In practice, the following two rules will prove useful:

1. The Present or Future Indicative in the principal clause is followed by the Present or Perfect Subjunctive in the subordinate clause.

2. The Past Indicative or the Conditional in the principal clause is followed by the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive in the subordinate clause.

USE OF 'NE' WITHOUT ANY NEGATIVE FORCE.

Ne, alone, lends no negative force whatever to the verb, and is therefore not to be translated, in the following cases:—

1. After such verbs as *craindre* (to fear), *empêcher* (to prevent), used affirmatively ; thus :

{ Je crains que cet enfant *ne* soit enrhumé.
 { I am afraid that child has caught a cold.
 Empêchez qu'ils *ne* viennent = Prevent them from coming.

Note.—For the last example see also caution at the end of preceding lesson.

2. After such verbs as *douter* (to doubt), *nier* (to deny), used negatively ; as :

{ Je ne doute pas que vous *ne* soyez dans le vrai.
 { I don't doubt your being in the right.

3. After the conjunction *à moins que* (unless), and comparative expressions. Thus :

{ Nous sortirons tout à l'heure, à moins qu'il *ne* pleuve.
 { We'll go out presently, unless it rains.
 { Je suis plus âgé que vous *ne* pensez.
 { I am older than you think.

4. Whenever the subject or object of the verb is a word essentially negative in itself, as : *personne*, *rien*, *aucun*, *jamais*. Thus :

Personne ne me l'a dit = Nobody told me.
 Je ne vois rien = I see nothing.
 Il n'est jamais à temps = He is never in time.
 Je n'ai vu personne. — Il n'a rien vu (note position of *rien*). (See Lesson 17.)

INVERSIONS IN ORDINARY PROSE.

French not being a synthetical language, the meaning of a sentence depends on the position or order of the words,—as in English.

The order with regard to the verb and its subject is : subject first, verb second. Inversion however takes place in the following cases :—

1. In interrogative sentences,—see Lesson 9.

2. In parenthetical clauses in direct narration, as : *dit-il*, *répondit-il*.

“ La vie, disait Socrate, n'est qu'une préparation à la mort.”

3. In sentences or clauses beginning with such words as *à peine* (scarcely), *peut-être* (perhaps), *aussi* (therefore) ; thus :

A peine mon ami était-il sorti que je le rappelai. (Compare with the initial 'hardly,' 'scarcely,' 'never,' etc., in English.)

4. In exclamatory and optative sentences as : *Vive le roi !*—*Puissiez-vous avoir le succès que vous méritez !*

5. After *que* meaning *pourquoi* : *Que n'est-il présent ?* ;—and when the conditional is used in the meaning of *même si* (even if) with the Indicative, as : *Le jurerait-il que je ne le croirais pas* = Were he to swear to it, i.e. even if he swore to it, I wouldn't believe him (or it).

6. In indirect questions beginning with *quel* ; as : *Demandez-lui quel en est le prix*. This doesn't apply to cases where the subject is a Pers. Pronoun, as :

Demandez-lui quelle heure il est, quel temps il fait.

7. Often in a sentence beginning with a phrase like *voici ce que*, especially when the subject is a series of nouns or is qualified by an adjective clause ;—never, however, if the following verb has a Personal Pronoun as subject.

EXERCISES.—Pick out three sentences in this lesson, and make out another three of your own,—and deal with each as in Lesson 14, C.

Lesson 28.

ODDS AND ENDS (POT-FOURRI).

1. As there are in French neither continuous tenses (see Lessons 13 and 22), nor any proper equivalent for the English possessive 's, so there is nothing that corresponds to the English *do* used as either auxiliary or emphatic; thus:

I don't know = *Je ne sais pas*. I don't know him = *Je ne le connais pas*.

I did do it = *Je l'ai fait* (with emphasis on *je*), or *C'est moi qui l'ai fait*.

2. *Venir*, followed by an infinitive, implies intention, purpose; as:

{ *Il vint me dire que la réunion était remise.*

{ He came to tell me that the meeting was put off.

Venir de, followed by an infinitive, implies that the action of the Infinitive has just been accomplished and done; as:

Il vient de passer = He has just passed.

Elle vient d'arriver = She is just come.

Venir à, followed by an infinitive, implies some incidental happening; as:

{ *Si le facteur vient à passer, remettez-lui cette lettre.*

{ If the postman happens to pass, make over that letter to him.

Note however: { *Il en vint à renier ses parents.*

{ He went so far as to disown his parents.

3. *Coup* (m.) means hit, blow, knock,—and (like many other words) is used in a variety of phrases, as:

un coup de pied = a kick
un coup de vent = a gust of wind
un coup de feu = a shot
un coup de coude = a nudge
un coup de dent = a bite
un coup d'oeil = a glance
un coup de soleil = a sunstroke
un coup d'essai = a first attempt
un coup monté = a got-up affair
encore un coup = once more
un coup de poing = a fist

un coup de tête = a rash action
un coup d'état = a sudden change of government
un coup de fusil = a rifle shot
un coup de main = a helping hand
un coup de tonnerre = a thunder clap
un coup d'air = a cold caught in a draught
un coup de sang = a congestion of the brain
un coup de maître = a masterly stroke
tout à coup = suddenly
tout d'un coup = all at once.

4. *Tenir*, by itself, means to hold,—but:

Tenir à, followed by an infinitive, implies anxiety, eagerness; as:

Je tiens à savoir ce qui se passe = I am anxious to know what is going on.

Tenir de, followed by a noun (family noun), implies likeness, resemblance; as:

Cette enfant tient de sa mère = That girl takes after her mother.

5. To grow, applied to persons and animals, is translated by *grandir*; but, applied to trees and plants, is translated by *pousser*.

Tirer means to pull, and also to shoot, to fire. Thus (at the battle of Fontenoy):

"Messieurs les Anglais, tirez les premiers."

Taper means to strike, to slap,—and also to typewrite, as: *tapez-moi ça. s.v.p.*

6. English 'grapes' are French 'raisins,' and English 'raisins' are French 'raisins secs.' The French 'mouton' translates both sheep and mutton.

" " boeuf " " ox and beef.

" " veau " " calf and veal.

The French for pig is 'cochon,' and the English for 'pore' is pork.

7. When a sentence describes or states an affection of, or pain in, a certain part of the body, that part is in English qualified by the possessive pronoun, whereas in French the definite article is used instead of the possessive adjective, and the Engl. poss. pron. is translated by the French pers. pron. (indirect obj. to the verb); thus:

Il s'est fait mal au genou = He has hurt his knee.

Appendix.

1. (a) Among simple verbs (all of Group 1) having silent *e* in their penultimate, sixteen take the grave accent, *viz.* :

acheter : to buy,	celer : to conceal,	harceler : to harass,
achever : to complete,	crever : to burst,	lever : to raise,
becqueter : to peck,	écarteler : to quarter,	marteler : to hammer,
bourreler : to torment,	geler : to freeze,	mener : to lead,

modeler (to model), peler (to peel), peser (to weigh), and semer (to sow).

All the others double the middle consonant, as: appeler (to call), jeter (to throw).

- (b) Six adjectives ending in *et* take the grave accent over the *e*, *viz.* :

complet (complete), concret (concrete), discret (discreet), inquiet (uneasy), replet (replete), secret (secret).

The others double the *t*, as: muet (dumb), *f.* muette.

2. (a) The Imperfect Indic., the Simple Future, and the Present Conditional keep the same endings in all verbs,—those of the Imperfect Indic. and Present Condit. being always alike.

- (b) In the Simple Past Indicative (3rd group only), eleven verbs ending in *re* take *us, us, ut*, etc. (instead of *is, is, it*, etc.), *viz.*, connaître (to know), croire (to believe), croître (to grow), inclure (to enclose or include), lire (to read), plaire (to please), se taire (to keep quiet), vivre (to live), moure (to grind), résoudre (to solve or resolve), boire (to drink) ;—but they have the Past Part. in *u*.

—Four ending in *ir, viz.*, courir (to run), mourir (to die), tenir (to hold), venir (to come), have their Past Part. in *u* (except mort, dead), and their Simple Past in *us, us, ut*, etc.,—(*s, s, t, mes*, etc., for tenir and venir).

—Two verbs ending in *oir* take *is, is, it*, etc. (instead of *us, us, ut*, etc.), *viz.*, asseoir (to seat) and voir (to see) ; their Past Part. are assis, vu. Pourvoir (to provide, to see to) is however regular: je pourvus.

3. The following conjunctions always take the subjunctive :—*si peu que sans que, soit que, supposé que, afin que, à moins que, avant que, en cas que, bien que, de peur que, de crainte que, loin que, non que, pour que, pour peu que, pourvu que, jusqu'à ce que, quoique.*

Note.—The worst is over, the spade work is done ; the seeds have been duly and properly sown, and we now look forward to the more pleasurable task of putting into practice what we have learnt in theory, and of reaping such a fine harvest that soon we shall feel at home wherever French is spoken ;—on then, with a brave heart, to “French Composition.”

L'envoi.

'C'est bien le vent du soir qui me souffle au visage'; aussi, cédant à de multiples requêtes, me suis-je enfin décidé à rédiger sous une forme permanente les simples leçons données, pendant de longues années, à nombre d'étudiants. Ils n'ont pas eu, que je sache, à se repentir de la méthode suivie dans ces quelques pages, et leur reconnaissance constitue ma meilleure récompense. Je souhaite donc que nombre d'autres suivent leurs traces, toujours avec le même succès.

" Tout homme a deux pays : le sien et puis la France."

(H. de Bornier : *La Fille de Roland*.)

" L'Angleterre toujours sera sœur de la France."

(V. Hugo : *Cromwell*.)

" L'amitié des deux pays [l'Angleterre et la France] est l'objet de mes constantes préoccupations."

(King Edward VII : 1903.)

"Although Frenchmen and Englishmen appear at first sight widely separated, they are.....profoundly united by a common conception of life and its principles and duties.....The deeper Englishmen and Frenchmen penetrate into each other's nature, the more points they discover in common.....France and England stand for a common civilisation, comprising ideas deeply rooted in the national character."

(Cf. *The Statesman (Cal.)*, 19 Sept. 1934.)

" Plus l'Angleterre moderne prend conscience d'elle-même, plus elle redevient elle-même, c'est à-dire celtique ; plus, aussi, elle se rapproche de la France. C'est que des deux côtés de la Manche demeurent les fils d'une même race ; leurs destinées sont liées comme leurs âmes ; ils doivent vaincre ou mourir ensemble."

(Maurice Barrès : *La marche de la pensée anglaise*, 1198.)

"Que la Manche toujours soit un trait d'union
Entre la belle France et la noble Albion !"

(J. B., 1936.)